THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. V.—No. 141. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

IN THE YOUNG AND RISING GENERATION, the vegetative powers of life are strong; but, in a few years, how often the pallid hue, the lack-lustre eye, and emaciated form, and the impossibility of application to mental effort, show its baneful influence! It soon becomes evident to the observer that some depressing influence is checking the development of the body.

If the patient be a female, the restraints of fashionable dress and the ball-room, with the body half clothed, the mind eagerly intent on pleasure When one excitement is finished, another in prospective keeps the mind morbidly sensitive, and absolutely forbids the exercise indispensible to organic strength. Exposure to night air, and body reeking with excessive dancing, produce their legitimate effect, and the unfortunate female, regardless of the plain dictates of unerring nature becomes an unwilling subject to medical treatment. The approach of the beautiful and wonderful period in which body and mind undergo so fascinating a change from child to woman, and in which nature is to show her saving powers in diffusing the circulation and visiting the cheek with the bloom of health—is looked for in vain. Consumption is talked of.

Alas! increase of appetite has grown by what it fed on, the energies of the system are prostrated, and the whole economy is deranged.

In reviewing the causes of these distressing complaints, it is most painful to contemplate the attendant evils consequent upon them. It is but simple justice to the subject to enumerate a few of the many additional causes which so largely affect the life health, and happiness of all classes of society, and which, consequently affect, more or less directly, the welfare of the entire human family, and at the same time placing in their hands a remedy for the removal of the consequences.

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu

FOR WEAKNESS ARISING FROM EXCESSES OR INDISCRETION, EXISTING IN PERSONS OF BOTH SEXES, AND AT EVERY PERIOD OF LIFE,

Attended with the following symptoms:—Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory Difficulty of Breathing, General Weakness, Horror of Disease, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Death, Night Sweats, Cold Feet, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Languor, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Often Enormous Appetite with Dyspeptic Symptoms, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Pallid Countenance and Eruptions on the Face, Pain in the Back, Heaviness of the Eyelids, Frequently Black Spots flying before the Eyes, with Temporary Suffusion and Loss of Sight, Want of Attention, Great Mobility, Restlessness with Horror of Society. Nothing is more desirable to such Patients than Solitude, and nothing they more dread for Fear of Themselves. no Repose of Manner, no Earnestness, no Speculation, but a hurried Transition from one question to another.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on—which this Medicine invariably removes—soon follow *Loss of Power, Insanity*, and *Epileptic Fits*, in one of which the patient may expire

During the Superintendence of Dr. Wilson, at the Bloomingdale Asylum, this sad result occurred in two patients; reason had for a time left them, and both died of epilepsy.

Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases, INSANITY and CONSUMPTION? The records of the *Insane Asylums*, and the melancholy deaths by *Consumption*, bear ample witness to the truth of these assertions. In Lunatic Asylums the most melancholy exhibition appears. The countenance is actually sodden and quite destitute—neither Mirth or Grief ever visits it Should a sound of the voice occur, it is rarely articulate

"With woful measures wan Despair
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled."

While we regret the existence of the above diseases and symptoms, we are prepared to offer an invaluable gift of chemistry for the removal of the consequences—

HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED FLUID

EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

THERE IS NO TONIC LIKE IT. It is an anchor of hope to the surgeon and patient; and this is the testimony of all who have used or prescribed it.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU for Non Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Bladder or Kidneys, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel or Brick Dust Deposit, and all Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys and Dropsical Swellings.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

In affections peculiar to females, is unequalled by any other preparation, for all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from habits of dissipation, imprudencies, or in the Decline or Change of Life.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH

Will radically exterminate from the system Diseases of the Urinary Organs arising from habits of dissipation, at little expense, little or no change in diet, and no exposure, completely superseding those unpleasant and dangerous remedies, Copaiba and Mercury, in curing those unpleasant and DANGEROUS DISEASES.

USE HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU in all cases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of Bark or Iron.

Those suffering from broken-down or Delicate Constitutions, procure the remedy at once.

The reader must be aware that however slight may be the attack of the above disease it is sure to affect the bodily health, mental powers, happiness and that of posterity. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources.

PHYSICIANS, PLEASE NOTICE!

We make no secret of the ingredients. *HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU* is composed of Buchu, Cubebs and Juniper Berries, selected with great care, and prescribed by the most eminent physicians. Prepared in vacuo by *H. T. HELMBOLD* Druggist and Chemist of sixteen years' experience in the City of Philadelphia.

(Dr. Kerens is a physician of over twenty years' experience, and a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College, and of the University of Medicine and Surgery of Philadelphia.)

MR. H. T. HELMBOLD.—Dear Sir:—In regard to the question asked me as to my opinion about *Buchu* I would say that I have used and sold the article in various forms for the past thirty years. I do not think there is any form or preparation of it I have not used or known to be used, in the various diseases where such medicate agent would be indicated You are aware, as well as myself, that it has been extensively employed in the various diseases of the bladder and kidneys, and the reputation it has acquired, in my judgment, is warranted by the facts.

I have seen and used, as before stated, every form of *Buchu*—the powdered leaves the simple decoction tincture fluid extracts—and I am not cognizant of any preparation of that plant at all equal to yours. Twelve years' experience ought, I think, to give me the right to judge of its merits and without prejudice or partiality I give yours precedence over all others.

I value your Buchu for its effect on patients I have cured with it and seen cured with it, more diseases of the bladder and kidneys than I have ever seen cured with any other Buchu, or any other proprietory compound or whatever name. Respectfully yours, etc.,

GEORGE H. KERENS, M. D.
No. 140 Wood street, Pittsburg, Pa.

August 11, 1865

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED.

One bottle equivalent in strength to one gallon of the Syrup or Decoction.

It reaches the seat of the disease immediately, expelling all HUMORS OF THE BLOOD, and

BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION!

These articles being of such strength, the dose is exceedingly small. From this fact it is used in the United States Army Hospitals and public Sanitary Institutions throughout the land.

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS

HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,

No. 594 BROADWAY, New York;

AND

HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,

No 104 S TENTH Street, below Chesnut, Philadelphia.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S

THE WAR IN PARAGUAY.

The Allies Advancing by Land and Water—Humaita, the Paraguayan Stronghold, Doomed—Desperate and Decisive Battle Imminent—Details of the Allied Victory at Passo de la Patria—Political Disturbances in the Argentine Republic.

RIO JANEIRO, May 8.—No further intelligence from the seat of war has been received since my last, with the exception of an arriva from the Rio Grande with dates from that province to the 25th ult., and from the frontier to the 27th of March.

The headquarters of Baron Porto Algre were at a small place named Santa Martha; his main army was at San Carlos, and the vanguard close to Itapua, with pickets on the bank of the river at Ygampa. The sanitary condition of the army is much improved of late.

THE ABANDONMENT OF THE PARAGUAYAN CAMP.

The following account of the abandonment of the Paraguayan camp is taken from the Anglo-Brazilian *Times* of this day:—

On the 20th of April and the two following days, the transport of the material of the army was continued, and both armies occupied their respective grounds without more serious engagements occurring between them than occasional exchanges of musketry between the outposts, and that some vessels of the squadron having found a situation whence their heaviest cannon could tell, threw occasional bombshells into the Paraguayan camp.

On the 20th, however, an unfortunate mistake arose during the darkness of the night; two Brazilian battalions of the line, in the advance, mistaking each other for enemies, fired on each other for some time, causing the death of nine men and wounding thirty more.

The Paraguayan camp having been reconnoitred, it was ascertained that there were sixty pieces of artillery placed to defend the fortifications. Preparations were made to assault it but on the morning of the 22d flames were seen rising from it, and on General Netto's cavalry brigade advancing and entering the camp it was found that the Paraguayans had abandoned it, after removing everything of value and setting fire to the buildings inside. Whither Lopez had withdrawn to was unknown on the 23d, when the steamer left Corrientes

The same journal gives the following summary of

THE LATEST NEWS.

Since the summary given in our issue of the 4th instant, we have to record the evacuation by the Paraguayans of their intrenched camp on the road to Humaita, and its occupation by the Brazilian vanguard, Lopez having retired either to Humaita or to some other position nearer it than the one he abandoned.

A division of the Brazilian fleet, together with a sufficiency of boats and light steamers, had gone up the Upper Parana to transport the Baron do Porto Alegre's army across that river, he having reached Candelaria with his whole force; and reports asserted that he was already across and on his march to Asuncion or to come in on the communications of Lopez with that capital.

The remainder of the fleet was within the Paraguay to proceed upwards towards Humaita to attack it from the water side while the army assailed Lopez's other forces; and the decisive conflict was daily looked for, it, as expected, Lopez would offer battle in the neighborhood of that fortress, which is only thirty miles from the Parana.

Marshal Osorio has been made Baron de Herval, with "*grandeza*," in acknowledgment of his late services and those of the army, the order of the Cross being likewise bestowed on the banners of the two battalions which so distinguished themselves on the 10th of April.

Another iron-clad and two bomb vessels left for the Parana on the 4th and 5th.

The Peruvian iron-clads, after some delay in port, left on the 29th ult. for the Pacific.

BUENOS AYRES, April 27.—The news received from the seat of war since my last is unimportant. Whether the Paraguayans will make a stand against the invading forces of the allies, and risk a battle in the open country, or fall back to the fortress of Humaita, and stand a siege, remains to be seen

DETAILS OF THE PARAGUAYAN DEFEAT AT THE ISLAND OPPOSITE PASSO DE LA PATRIA.

For several days there was great activity in the allied camp, preparing to take possession of the island which is at the pass, and is from the Argentine shore about two-thirds the distance across the river. Hundreds were busy in cutting long, straight brushwood, and binding it in bundles about a foot in diameter, for making embankments; others made stakes for fastening the bundles, while carpenters were making tables on which to use the guns on the sands of the island.

Early in the morning of April 5 the whole allied army and fleet were in movement to protect the removal to the island of two thousand troops. General Hornos (Argentine) and General Flores (Uruguayan) moved up above Itati to effect a crossing there. Hornos took four Brazilian regiments, two Argentine, and two rifled cannon. The iron-clads covered the passage of the boats carrying the troops, and they also used the shelter of the island. During this time Fort Itapiru kept up a steady fire on all in its range. The *Duque da Saxe* was hit below the water-line and filled with water, but was saved. Earthworks were soon thrown up, and the fire from it for did the garrison but little harm.

Colonel Carballo, who commanded on the island kept the greater part of his men concealed to deceive the enemy. He threw up defenses and dug rifle-pits, in which, for want of tents, the men lodged at night.

On April 9, Lopez sent to Captain Romero in the afternoon and asked him whether he could take the island. He promptly answered he could, and on being told Lopez's estimate of the number of its defenders, he said he never counted the number of his enemy.

Captain Romero was formerly an aid-de-camp of Colonel Robles (Paraguayan), and when the Colonel was accused of treason he and all his officers were thrown into prison. Colonel Robles was taken before the army and shot, and Romero, long a favorite with Lopez was set at liberty. He is about forty, experienced, and of great resources and faithful to Lopez.

President Lopez gave him four hundred picked men, and confided a second division of as many more to another officer to follow, and a reserve of two hundred making one thousand, selected from the whole army. At 9 P. M. a lady, well mounted, rode up with a boy in uniform, of about twelve years old, and spoke to Captain Romero. It was Madame Lynch, the mistress of Lopez, and she came to harangue Romero's men. She said:—"You are going to perform a feat that will cover you with glory. Captain Romero, promotion awaits you; and I will myself prepare the ribbons for your decoration. I am so certain of your success that I am going to send my son, this lad, with you." The son was declined, with thanks

At 2 o'clock A. M., April 10, Captain Romero embarked with his four hundred picked men in twenty canoes, and reached the island at about half past 3, followed by the others chosen for the expedition, in all one thousand men They had no artillery and supposed they were attacking only about four hundred men. They were repulsed at every point, and at day-light the fleet near by opened on the canoes and very few men escaped. It is difficult to ascertain the exact result further than that the defeat to Romero was total and terrible, and he was taken prisoner. As to results General Mitre writes:—"Eight hundred muskets, six hundred and fifty corpses on the field, two hundred drowned, thirty canoes, much ammunition, and thirty prisoners, including the chief of the expedition. We lost one hundred and forty-nine men, among them Major Sampaio and Lieutenant-Colonel Cabrita."

General Paunero says:—We lost one hundred and forty-two men. Loss of enemy, six hundred and forty-four; muskets, seven hundred; canoes, eight; one flatboat, and several prisoners"

It appears the object in attacking the island was merely to drive off the garrison and spike the guns; for they surely could not keep a little unfortified island which was surrounded by iron-clads. The island is two hundred yards long and four hundred wide, and it is eight hundred yards from Fort Itapiru and one thousand six hundred from the Argentine shore

All idea of the feebleness or the cowardice of the Paraguayans has disappeared. They fight like tigers. A regiment has been known to stand its ground till it was entirely cut to pieces, saying they had orders not to surrender. The next mail must bring us interesting details of the invasion. The despatches themselves say that particulars cannot yet be given. —*N. Y. Herald.*

—A beautiful piece of grey cornelian has been received at the General Land Office, Washington, weighing seventeen ounces. It was picked up on one of the streets of St. Croix, Wisconsin, and when found presented a very rough appearance, having laid on the street, where it was trampled under foot and ground beneath the wheels of vehicles, the marks of which it bears. It is intended to be placed in the mineralogical cabinet of the General Land Office.

ROYAL SCANDAL IN ENGLAND.

An English Lady and Her Son Claiming to be Members of the Royal Family—Scrap of Unwritten History—Rich Developments in the London Divorce Court.

From the London Times, June 2.

Eyres and Eyres and the Attorney-General.—This petition, under the Legitimacy Declaration act, presented by Lydia Janneita Horton Eyres, of Maitland park, in the parish of St. Pancras, and her son, William Henry Eyres, came on for hearing this morning. The petition alleged that the petitioners were natural born subjects of her Majesty, and that the first-named petitioner is the legitimate daughter of John Thomas Serres and Olive his wife, the said Olive being, while living, a natural born British subject, and that the petitioners are legally domiciled in England; that the first-named petitioner's mother, Olive, was the legitimate daughter of Henry Frederick, Duke of Cumberland, and Olive Wilmot his wife, respectively deceased, and that the said Olive was born on the 3d of April, 1772; that the first-named petitioner's grand-parents, the said Duke of Cumberland and Olive Wilmot, were, on the 4th of March, 1767, lawfully married in England at the house of Thomas Lord Archer, in Grosvenor square, London, and that the said marriage was so emnized by the Rev. James Wilmot, D. D., who was the father of the said Olive Wilmot; that the first-named petitioner was lawfully married on the 22d of November, 1822, to Anthony Thomas Eyres, from whom she was, on the 16th of February, 1841, divorced *a mensa et thoro*, by the Arches Court of Canterbury, and that there was issue of the marriage William Henry Eyres, the second petitioner, and other children; that the petitioner, William Henry Eyres, is the legitimate son of the first-named petitioner, and was born at Durham cottage, Vauxhall, in the parish of St. Mary, Lambeth, on the 3d of March, 1833, and was baptized at the church of St. Mary, Lambeth, on the 30th of June, 1840. The petition prayed the court to pronounce that Henry Frederick, Duke of Cumberland, and Olive, his wife, were, on the 4th of March, 1767 lawfully married, and that the mother of the first-named petitioner, the said Olive, and afterwards Olive Serres, was their legitimate child, and that she was born on the 3d of April, 1772, and that the first-named petitioner was lawfully married to Anthony Thomas Eyres, and that the second petitioner is their legitimate son and heir, and a natural born subject of her Majesty. The Attorney-General had been cited in pursuance of the act, and had filed an answer denying that the first-named petitioner's mother was the legitimate daughter of Henry Frederick, Duke of Cumberland, and Olive Wilmot, and that the said petitioner's alleged mother was born as set forth in the petition, and that the other allegations in the petition were true. The answer concluded with a prayer for the rejection of the petition. Issue was joined upon this answer.

Mr. J. Walter Smith and Mr D. M. Thomas appeared for the petitioners; the Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, the Queen's Advocate, Mr. Bannen, and Mr. R. Bourke, for the Attorney-General.

After the jury had been sworn,

Mr W. J. Smith asked whether the Attorney-General appeared in person as a party to the suit, or as counsel; for if he appeared as a party to the suit, he might be called as a witness.

The Attorney-General—I do not understand the question.

The Lord Chief Baron—I believe that is the Attorney-General, is it not?

The Lord Chief Justice—He has been cited, and he appears as Attorney-General.

Before the case was opened a long discussion took place upon the preliminary question whether the petitioners had any *locus standi* to ask for the decree for which they now prayed. In 1859 Mrs Eyres had filed a petition praying that the marriage between her mother and Mr. Serres might be declared valid and that she might be declared the legitimate issue of that marriage. The petition was heard in January, 1861, and Mrs Eyres, who then conducted her case in person, having produced evidence in support of the allegations in her petition, the Court pronounced the decree for which she prayed. It was now suggested by the Court that if the petitioner succeeded in proving the allegation in her present petition—namely, that Olive Wilmot was lawfully married to the Duke of Cumberland it would follow that the marriage of their daughter with Mr. Serres was invalid under the Royal Marriage act, 12th George III, cap. 11—not having been sanctioned by the reigning sovereign in the manner prescribed by that act, and that thus there might be two decrees of the court inconsistent with each other, the one affirming that Mrs Serres was a legitimate daughter of the Duke of Cumberland, and therefore within the Royal Marriage act, being a "descendant of the body of his late Majesty, King George II," and the other affirming that her marriage with Mr. Serres was valid, although she was not competent to contract it under that act.

Mr. J. W. Smith argued that Mrs. Serres might have brought herself within one of the exceptions of the Royal Marriage act That act excepts "the issue of princesses who have married or may hereafter marry into foreign families," and it would be proved that Mr. de Serres, the husband of the Princess Olive, was the son of a foreigner, and she was therefore within that exception.

The Lord Chief Justice said that if the validity of the Cumberland marriage was established, the legitimacy of the offspring of the Serres marriage was destroyed. The Court could not allow itself to be stultified by the petitioner's mode of proceeding. It must see that its process was not abused, and its process would be abused if a person who had two propositions to establish came forward in the first place to establish one which could not be controverted, and then came forward to establish the other, which was quite inconsistent with the first If that was not a fraud it was an abuse of the proceedings of the Court.

Mr. J. W. Smith had said that the petitioner had been obliged, by want of means, to conduct her own case on the former occasion, and she had no intention of concealing anything from the Court, and was not aware that the decree which she then obtained would have the effect attributed to it by the Court.

The result of the discussion was that the consideration of the question as to the effect of the decree in the former suit was postponed until the evidence should be tendered of the first allegation in the petition—namely, that Mrs. Eyres was the legitimate daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Serres, and the Court intimated that this was the first step in the cause.

Mr. J. W. Smith then proceeded to open the case to the jury. Having explained to them the provisions of the Legitimacy Declaration act, he said that the main question for them to try was whether the Duke of Cumberland, the youngest brother of George III, was lawfully married to Olive Wilmot, and whether Mrs. Serres, the mother of Mrs. Eyres, was the lawful issue of that marriage. They were a socalled to find that William Henry Eyres was the lawful son of Mr. and Mrs Eyres; but there would be no difficulty as to that part of the case, and it would be proved that on the 22d of November, 1824, the elder petitioner, then Miss de Serres, married Anthony Thomas Eyres; that the younger petitioner, her son, was born on the 3d of March, 1833, and that she was separated from Mr. Eyres on account of his misconduct in 1841. Mr. Smith then gave a history of the family of Olive Wilmot. She was the daughter of Dr. James Wilmot, who was a descendant of the family of Wilmot, Earl of Rochester, of Charles II's time; he was born in 1726; he went to Oxford at the age of sixteen, and took his M. A. degree in 1745, and his D. D. degree in 1756. At Oxford he made the acquaintance of Count Poniatowski, who afterwards became King of Poland, and through him made the acquaintance of the Princess Poniatowski, his sister, whom he subsequently married. Olive, the daughter of Dr Wilmot and the Princess Poniatowski, was born on the 17th of June, 1760. Dr. Wilmot was the auditor to Lord Archer, and in 1767 Olive Wilmot met the Duke of Cumberland, the younger brother of George III, at the house of Lord Archer, in Grosvenor square. After a short courtship the Duke married her, the marriage being celebrated on the 4th of March, 1767, at 9 o'clock in the evening, at Lord Archer's house, by Dr. Wilmot, who had been hurriedly summoned for the purpose. A formal certificate of the marriage was drawn up and signed by Dr. Wilmot and Lord Brooke (afterwards Lord Warwick) and J. Addez, who were present at it, and this certificate was verified by signatures of Mr. Dunning (afterwards Lord Ashburton) and of Lord Chatham, it was as follows:—

The marriage of the underwritten parties was duly solemnized according to the rites and ceremonies of the Church of England, at Thomas Lord Archer's house, London, March the 4th, 1767, by myself,

J. WILMOT,
HENRY FREDERICK,
OLIVE WILMOT.

Present at the marriage of these parties,
BROOKE,
J ADDEZ.

Attested before
J. DUNNING,
CHATHAM.

Another certificate, to the same effect, was drawn up and signed by the same persons:—

I solemnly certify that I married Henry Frederick, Duke of Cumberland to Olive Wilmot, March the fourth, 1767, and that such marriage was lawfully solemnized at Thomas Lord Archer's house (at 9 in the evening), in Grosvenor Square, London.

J. WILMOT.

Witnesses to this marriage
BROOKE
J. ANDEZ.

Attested before
CHATHAM,
J. DUNNING.

The Duke of Cumberland and his wife lived together for four years, and in October, 1771, she being then pregnant, he deserted her and committed bigamy by going through a ceremony of marriage with Lady Anne Horton, sister of the well-known Colonel Luttrell. The King was aware of the Duke's marriage with Olive Wilmot, although it was not known to the public and when he heard of his second marriage he was very angry, and would not allow him and his second wife to come to Court. It was in consequence of this marriage of the Duke of Cumberland, and of the secret marriage of the Duke of Gloucester, which came to his knowledge about the same time, that his Majesty determined on having the Royal Marriage act passed, and by unconstitutional pressure he obtained the consent of Parliament to that act The learned counsel proposed to read extracts from the "Annual Register," from Lord Mahon's "History," and from other works, for the purpose of showing what was thought of the Duke of Cumberland's marriage with Lady Anne Horton; but he was not allowed to do so. He went on to state that Olive, Princess of Cumberland, was born on the 3d of April, 1772, and was privately baptized on the same day by Dr. Wilmot, at the house of his mother, in the parish of St Mary, Warwick, and he read three certificates, purporting to be signed by Dr. Wilmot, and his brother Robert Wilmot, to that effect. The King was anxious to save his brother from the consequences of the bigamy which he had committed, and for that purpose he gave directions to Lord Chatham, Lord Warwick, and Dr. Wilmot, that the child should be re-baptized as the daughter of Robert Wilmot, Dr. Wilmot's brother, whose wife had just been confined. The order was in writing as follows:—

G. R. April 4, 1772.

Whereas it is our Royal will that Olive, our Niece, be rebaptized Olive Wilmot, to operate during our Royal Pleasure.

To Lord Chatham.

A declaration to the same effect was signed by Lord Warwick. Dr. Wilmot consented to rebaptize the child, and to conceal the secret of her birth, in obedience to the King's command, but he required all the proceedings to be solemnly certified by the King and other persons as witnesses, in order that at a future time the child should be replaced in her proper position He was able to insist upon this, for he was already in possession of a secret of the King. In 1762 the King was publicly married to Princess Charlotte of Mecklenburg Strelitz, but he had previously, in 1759, been married privately, by this very Dr. Wilmot, to a lady named Hannah Lightfoot. It would be necessary to prove this fact, in order to make the declarations of Hannah Lightfoot evidence (as the declarations of the wife or the head of the family) of the legitimacy of Mrs. Serres.

The Lord Chief Baron—We are bound to take notice that George III was publicly married to Queen Charlotte, and that they were publicly crowned. If there was a prior marriage, and the first wife was living at the time of the second marriage, George IV may have had no right to the throne.

The Attorney-General—Nor her present Majesty. I do not dispute from myself that this is nothing less than a claim to the throne.

The Lord Chief Baron—In my opinion it is indecent to go on with an inquiry into such matters unless it is absolutely necessary for the purposes of justice.

The Attorney-General—Of course, if this could be seriously called an inquiry, it would be a very important one. In my view, the more my learned friend states the easier it will be to arrive at a conclusion as to the truth or falsehood of his case I am bound to tell your lordships that I shall treat it as a case of fraud, fabrication, and imposture from beginning to end. It is comfortable to believe that the guilt of the fraud may be excused or palliated by the insanity of one of the persons principally concerned.

The Judge-Ordinary—The inquiry will not begin until the evidence is produced

Mr. W. Smith then continued his statement, and referred to three sets of certificates which Dr. Wilmot required to be drawn up upon rebaptizing the child, and which were deposited respectively with him, with Lord Warwick, and with Lord Chatham These certificates were intended to prove the marriage of Dr. Wilmot and the Princess of Poland, the birth of their daughter, and her marriage to the Duke of Cumberland. At the back of the two certificates of the marriage between the Duke and Olive Wilmot (above printed), the following certificates were endorsed:—

"This is to solemnly certify that I married George, Prince of Wales, to Princess Hannah his first consort, April 17 1759, and that two princes and a princess were the issue of such marriage.

"London, April 2, 176-. "J. WILMOT."

"This is to certify to all it may concern, that I lawfully married George, Prince of Wales, to Hannah Lightfoot, April 17, 1759, and that two sons and a daughter are their issue by such marriage. J. WILMOT.

"CHATHAM.
'J. DUNNING."

The Lord Chief Justice—You say that the King, as well as his brother, committed bigamy?

Mr W. Smith said that was so, and no one could look at the numerous documents that would be produced to prove these facts without being convinced of their genuineness They were verified by the signatures of well-known persons the authenticity of which would be proved The child was brought up in the family of Robert Wilmot until 1782 an allowance of £500 a year being paid for her maintenance by Lord Chatham, in accordance with the terms of the following document:—

'This is to dec are that Lord Chatham binds himself to pay Olive the Duke of Cumberland's infant daughter, the yearly sum of £500 during the said Olive's life and a more suitable provision is made for her. acting by command of his Majesty in witness and confirmation of the same his lordship places his signature, the first day of May 1773. J. WILMOT.
"CHATHAM.

"Witness—ROBERT WILMOT."
'GEORGE R."

Soon afterwards his Majesty created her Duchess of Lancaster by this instrument:—

"George R.

"We hereby are pleased to create Olive of Cumberland Duchess of Lancaster and to grant our royal authority for Olive, our said niece, to bear and use the title and arms of Lancaster, should she be in existence at the period of our royal demise.

"Given at our Palace of St. James, May 17, 1773.
"CHATHAM.
"J. DUNNING."

The Court pointed out that such grants were always conferred by patent under the Great Seal, and that it would be a strong argument against the authenticity of a document which was not good in law that it bore the signature of J. Dunning.

Mr. Smith submitted that the King could make the grant to one of his own blood by word of mouth. He then referred to a testimentary instrument bearing the royal sign manual, the body of which was in Lord Warwick's handwriting, as follows:—

St. James',

"George R.

"In the case of our Royal demise, we give and bequeath to Olive, our brother of Cumberland's daughter, the sum of £15,000, commanding our heir and successor to pay the same privately to our said niece, for her use, as a recompense for the misfortunes she may have known through her father. June 2, 1774.

"CHATHAM.
'WARWICK.

"Witness—J. DUNNING."

After the King's death probate of this document was sought in the Prerogative Court, but it was held that the court had no power to grant probate of the will of the sovereign. An unsuccessful attempt was subsequently made in the Court of Chancery to enforce the claim for £5,000 as against the Duke of Wellington as George IV's executor The two following certificates were then read in support of the statement as to the marriage between George III and Hannah Lightfoot:—

"April 17, 1759.—The marriage of these parties was this day duly solemnized at Kew Chapel according to the rites and ceremonies of the Church of England by myself. J. WILMOT.

'GEORGE P.
"HANNAH.

"Witness to this marriage—
"W. PITT.
"ANNIE TAYLOR.

"May 27, 1759.—This is to certify that the marriage of these parties (George Prince of Wales, to Hannah Lightfoot) was duly solemnized this day, according to the rites and ceremonies of the Church of England at their residence at Peckham, by myself. J. WILMOT.

"GEORGE GUALPH.
"HANNAH LIGHTFOOT.

"Witness to this marriage of these parties.—
"WILLIAM PITT.
"ANNE TAYLOR."

He further referred to a will in favor of Olive Wilmot, dated the 7th of July, 1762, and signed, "Hannah Regina," and witnessed by "J. Dunning" and "W Pitt"

The Lord Chief Justice—That was after the King's marriage to Queen Charlotte, and yet it is signed "Hannah Regina," and attested by "W. Pitt."

Mr. W. Smith said, that in 1782 Dr. Wilmot was presented to the living of Barton-on-the-Heath, in Warwickshire, and his grand-daughter Olive went to live with him, passing as his niece, and was educated by him. At the age of 17 or 18 she came to London, and there met Mr. de Serres, an artist, and a member of the Royal Academy, whom she married in 1791.

After the marriage, they lived for some time in Liverpool, and Mrs Eyres, the petitioner, was born there in 1797. In 1803, unhappy differences arose between Mr and Mrs Serres, and they separated. Mrs Serres and her daughter afterwards lived together, and she became eminent as a painter, and wrote some books. They were visited by noble and distinguished persons, and in 1806 they were taken to Brighton and introduced to the Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV. Dr. Wilmot died in 1807 and the papers in his possession relating to the marriage, as well as those which had been deposited with Lord Chatham, who died in 1778, passed into the hands of Lord Warwick. Mrs. Serres was ignorant of the history of her birth until 1815, when Lord Warwick, being seriously ill, thought it right to communicate the secret to her and also to the Duke of Kent, and to place the papers in her hands. The learned counsel was going on to read some documents purporting to be signed by the Duke of Kent as declarations of the petitioner's legitimacy but it was pointed out by the Court that he was not entitled to do so, as according to his case the Duke of Kent was not a legitimate member of the royal family. He said that Mrs. Serres up to the time of her death in 1834, and the petitioner ever since that date, had made every effort to have the documents on which they founded their claim examined by some competent tribunal. In addition to the documents above referred to, he read a great number of others, and he said that about seventy of them would be produced, containing forty three signatures of Dr. Wilmot, sixteen of Lord Chatham, twelve of Mr. Dunning twelve of George III, thirty-two of Lord Warwick, and eighteen of the Duke of Kent. Although these documents had been repeatedly brought to the notice of the successive ministers of the Crown, it had never been suggested until to-day that they were forgeries.

The Lord Chief Baron—You cannot be ignorant that there was a debate in the House of Commons several years ago, in which they were denounced as forgeries, and the late Sir R Peel directed attention to the fact that some of the documents were signed "Warwick," although they bore a date when Lord Warwick was Lord Brooke, and before he took the title of "Warwick."

Mr. W. Smith said Sir R. Peel had talked great nonsense in that speech. The dates on the documents referred to were not the dates on which they were attested, but the dates on which the events happened which they certified. They were not attested until subsequently, as appeared by a letter of Lord Warwick. In conclusion, he said that, in addition to the evidence he should produce as to the authenticity of the handwriting of the documents, he should put in evidence portraits showing the extraordinary likeness of Olive Wilmot to the royal family; and he urged the improbability of any forger being foolish enough to multiply too many unnecessary forgeries, and needlessly increase the risk of detection and punishment.

The Court adjourned at the conclusion of the learned counsel's address

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Tuesday, June 13, 1866.

Money continues plenty, at about former rates. Loans on call are freely offered at 5@6 per cent. Prime mercantile paper is scarce and ranges at from 6@7½ per cent. per annum. The Stock market opened very dull this morning, but prices are steady. In Government bonds there is very little doing. 5-20's sold at 102¼; 110 was bid for 6s of 1881; 102¼ for 7·30s, and 96¾ for 10-40s. State and City loans continue dull.

Railroad shares are unchanged. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 54¼@55, no change; and Philadelphia and Erie at 31, a slight advance on the closing price last evening; 129¼ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 38 for Little Schuylkill; 55 for Norristown; 54¼ for Reading; 56¾ for Minehill; 38¼ for North Pennsylvania; 43 for Elmira preferred; 26 for Catawissa common; and 43¼ for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares are in fair demand. Tenth and Eleventh sold at 60, and Hestonville at 18¾, a decline of ¾. 85 was bid for Second and Third; 22 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 58 for Chesnut and Walnut; 30 for Green and Coates; 27 for Girard College; 13 for Ridge avenue; and 39 for Union.

Canal shares are the most active on the list. About 1000 shares of Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 33¼@34, the latter rate an advance of ¼; 26 was bid for common do.; 56 for Lehigh Navigation; 120 for Morris Canal preferred; 14¼ for Susquehanna Canal; and 53 for Delaware Division.

Bank shares are firmly held at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 140 was bid for First National; 140 for Philadelphia; 123 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 53 for Commercial; 30½ for Mechanics'; 95 for Kensington; 50 for Penn Township; 53 for Girard; 80 for Western; 30 for Manufacturers and Mechanics'; 63 for City; 62½ for Corn Exchange; and 58 for Union.

Gold advanced 1¼ per cent. this morning, opening at 143; advanced and sold at 144 at 12 M., and 144¼ at 1 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD

$2000	US 5-20s 62	102½	3 sh	Penn R	54¼
$1000	do	1865 102½	82 sh	do	55
100 sh	Sch Nav	33¾	40 sh	do	55
400 sh	do	34	10 sh	do	55
100 sh	do	33¾	50 sh	Keystone Zinc	4
100 sh	do	33¾	12 sh	10th & 11th	60
300 sh	Phil & Erie	31	100 sh	Rest'r. R	18¼

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

10 A. M.	143¼	12 M.	143¾
11 A. M.	142¾	1 P. M.	144¼

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, June 13.—Cotton is quiet, with small sales of middlings at 41@43c.

Cloverseed is scarce, and may be quoted at $7@7·50 ₩ 64 pounds. Timothy ranges from $5@5·50. Flaxseed sells in a small way at $3 25.

No. 1 Quercitron Bark is steady at $31@31·50 ₩ ton, but there is nothing doing.

The Flour trade has undergone no perceptible change. The market is comparatively bare of the better brands of spring and winter wheat, for which there is a fair home demand; inquiry, with a common quantities are in moderate supply and not much wanted A few hundred bbls were taken at $8@8·75 ₩ bbl. for superfine; $8@10 for extras; $11@11·75 for Northwestern extra family, including 200 bbls. at $11·12½; $11·50@12 50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do, and at higher rates for fancy brands, as in quality. Rye Flour is held at $6·50. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

There is no prime Wheat here, and other descriptions are scarce. We quote fair and choice Pennsylvania at $2 60@3, with sales of 2000 bush. at $2 85; white ranges from $3 20@3·35 Rye commands $1 20 ₩ bush. for Pennsylvania There is but little Corn here, and it is less active; sales of yellow at 96c., afloat; 2400 bush. Western mixed at 92@94c Oats are unchanged; sales of 1500 bush. Pennsylvania at 73@74c; 1500 bush. Delaware at 76c; and 3500 bush., Western on secret terms.

Whisky is quiet, with small sales of Pennsylvania at $2·34@2 35, and Ohio at $2 28@2·29.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, June 13.—Cotton dull and drooping; sales at 40@42½ cents for Middlings. Flour is steady for good brands; Common do., 10@10c. lower; sales of 6500 bbls State, $6·70@9 50; Ohio, $8·70@12·75; Western, $6 70@9 40; Southern heavy, sales of 400 bbls. at former rates; Canadian dull; sales of 300

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED DAILY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Release of Jefferson Davis—Vagary.

From the Times.

The *Tribune* of Monday says:—

"It is reported from Washington that a number of well-known gentlemen stand ready to give bail for Jefferson Davis in any required amount, but that the Government is disposed to release him, if at all, upon his parole."

Mr. Greeley is one of the "well-known gentlemen" overflowing with sympathy for Jefferson Davis, and with living zeal chasing up Judge Underwood to offer "bail in any required amount."

Jefferson Davis was the head and front of a Rebellion, in the progress of which a quarter of a million of our sons fell, and for which the nation is carrying a debt of over three thousand millions of dollars. While Jefferson Davis was in his glory at Richmond, Union prisoners—soldiers—were dying in Rebel prisons of "pestilence and famine," by thousands. Under the auspices of Jefferson Davis, and with the money of the Confederate Government, agents were employed to introduce contagious diseases into our cities. Under the same auspices, and with the same money, Confederate agents in Canada hatched conspiracies and raids to rob our banks, murder our citizens, burn our cities, and assassinate our President. These multiform and atrocious crimes were approved by Jefferson Davis. He has never even denied his responsibility or complicity in them. When any of the guilty agents were arrested they produced a commission from Jefferson Davis.

When this traitor-in-chief was arrested, outraged humanity demanded his trial and punishment. But the *Tribune* objected! Mr. Greeley was opposed to the "death penalty." Mr. Greeley is a philanthropist! Mr. Greeley's sympathies warm to the man who struck a blow at the life of the republic; who deluged our country in blood; who sanctioned piracy, arson, and assassination! This craven, white-feathered spirit, from influential sources, occasioned delay, and delays end in a denial of justice. Jefferson Davis should have been promptly tried, convicted and sentenced, after which, if the President had commuted the punishment on condition of his leaving the country forever, we should have been rid of a bad subject. And now, while Davis is living upon the fat of the land in Fortress Monroe, Mr. Greeley rushes to Washington to offer bail, so that not even punishment of the mildest character should be inflicted upon a man whose head in any other country, would have come off for any one of his many treasons.

It is a curious, if not an instructive fact, in the history of the Rebellion, that while Chief Justice Chase refuses to try, and Mr. Greeley objects to the punishment of the leading representative traitor, both refuse to restore the followers of Rebel leaders who desire to return to their allegiance, to their rights and privileges; and both persist, after peace has been proclaimed, in keeping the Union divided!

Jefferson Davis.

From the Tribune.

The House of Representatives on Monday, on motion of Mr. Boutwell, of Mass., by a vote of 105 to 19,

Resolved, As the opinion of the House of Representatives, that said Davis should be held in custody as a prisoner, and subjected to trial, according to the laws of the land.

There would seem to be no room for doubt as to the correctness of one proposition here given, since all parties are agreed upon it. The House says Davis should be tried; his counsel say exactly the same, and have been trying, ever since they were allowed to communicate with him, to get his case before a judge and jury. Then why is he *not* tried? Who stands in the way?

Judge Underwood held on Monday, on an application for bail, that he was a prisoner of war, therefore not bailable. The fact being assumed, the reason is conclusive. But how long may a prisoner of war be held after the war is officially declared at an end? Suppose one were held to-day as a prisoner of war, taken by General Jackson at New Orleans in 1816, would that suffice to bar his liberation?

But how and when did Davis become a prisoner of war? He was not arrested as a public enemy, but as a felon, officially charged, in the face of the civilized world, with the foulest, most execrable guilt—that of having suborned assassins to murder President Lincoln—a crime the basest and most cowardly known to mankind. It was for this that $100,000 was offered and paid for his arrest. And the proclamation of Andrew Johnson and William H. Seward, offering this reward, says his complicity with Wilkes Booth & Co. is established "by evidence *now* in the Bureau of Military Justice." So there was no need of time to hunt it up.

Others charged with that horrible deed have been arraigned, tried, some of them long ago acquitted and set at liberty; others executed and buried; others are now serving out their terms as convict prisoners. Why is this one alone still awaiting trial—not even indicted? Is the charge of assassination abandoned? Then it should be retracted as publicly as it was made. Is it persisted in? Then why is he not tried on it? Can you imagine any creditable reason for leaving this matter as it is?

It has been asserted that Davis is responsible for the death by exposure and famine of our captured soldiers, and his official position gives plausibility to the charge. Yet while Henry Wirz—a miserable wretch—a mere tool of tools—was long ago arraigned, tried, convicted, sentenced, and hanged for this crime—no charge has been officially preferred against Davis. So we presume none is to be.

For eight or ten months, he was not allowed to see his wife or any member of his family, nor to communicate with counsel save by open letters sent through the War Department. At length the embargo is removed, and he is simultaneously indicted for treason. "Now," say his counsel, "we shall get his case into court;" and they attend at the very first sitting to call it on. The Judge has no scruple about trying it—he is loyal, upright, and fearless—but the Government comes limping in the second day and is not ready! No preparation has been made on that side, and the case has to go over!

Now if there be any reason for not trying the case in Virginia, it is perfectly triable in Tennessee. There is ample evidence that Jeff. Davis was at Murfreesboro in 1862, wielding and impelling the Rebel army of Tennessee. Judge Trigg, of that district, is thoroughly loyal; he holds Court at Knoxville, among a people as overwhelmingly loyal as Vermont. Why has not an indictment been found and tried in his Court? Who can say?

It has a very bad look when a man officially charged with the vilest crime known to men is not even indicted therefor, but kept in close jail over a year without knowing on what charge; and when at length an indictment *is* found against him for something totally different he can't get tried on that, but is still held in close jail, without being allowed a chance to face his accusers. We should not like this sort of treatment; and we mean to insist on fair play for friends and enemies alike.

Mind, here is no question of mercy or lenity, since none has been yet solicited. A prisoner accused of heinous crimes asks to be tried; and his trial is shuffled off, while he is kept in close jail a good way on his second year. Meantime the belief gains ground that the whole business is a sham—that there is no intention of trying him—that he is only held till a favorable time shall have come for letting him go—and when his counsel offer bail they are told that he is not a criminal, but a prisoner of war! And in the South it is currently proclaimed that the Government dare not try him for treason, lest it be proved on trial that he was right and the Unionists wrong in our late struggle!

The Government of the United States cannot afford to be thus cowering and fleeing before an alleged criminal. It must come to the light. It must declare on what charge he is held, for what crime he is to be tried, and when; why these hesitations, and why his counsel have to be coaxing and begging for a trial. If he is to be tried at all, he cannot be tried too soon.

One year ago Davis was the fallen chief of an utterly prostrate rebellion. He was unpopular at the South and detested at the North. It is very different now. He has fully regained all the popularity he ever had. Every ex-Rebel regards Davis as suffering for *him*; and he wins sympathy outside of their circle. Another year of Fortress Monroe might make him popular at the North.

For our own part, and in behalf of some others who believe the true, sufficient bases of reconstruction to be UNIVERSAL AMNESTY, IMPARTIAL SUFFRAGE—these two, and no more—we demand that this prisoner of war, or prisoner of state, or whatever he may be, shall have the full legal rights secured to him by the Constitution and laws of the land. Believing that any illegal harshness to which he may be exposed tends to engender new bitterness between North and South, and to indispose the latter to accept conditions of reconciliation which we hold best for each and all, we shall oppose it as at once a wrong and a blunder. We have still an open, serious controversy with those who insist on reconstituting our country on a basis of caste and prejudice, and we cannot afford to give them the advantage of truly representing us as making war on a fallen, powerless prisoner of war or of peace.

The Fenian Movement and its Probable Results.

From the Herald.

The Fenian movement on Canada, which was designed by the leaders as a base from which to carry out their plans for the liberation of Ireland, has failed for the present. The United States Government, by the rigid exercise of the neutrality laws, accomplished what in all probability the military power of the British Government in Canada would have failed to do. There appeared to have been no want of men, nor of determination, nor of the necessary supplies on the part of the Fenians; but while the men reached the frontier in large numbers, their munitions, arms, and provisions—amounting, it is said, to fifty thousand small arms and eighty tons of ammunition—were seized by the officials of our Government, and the men were therefore left powerless. We cannot be surprised that under these circumstances the Fenian movement on Canada has collapsed. It would be too much to expect that the Fenians could contend successfully against two powerful nations.

Such of the British troops as they met on Canadian soil they defeated at Limestone Ridge; but the United States Regulars, Provost Marshals, and District Attorneys and Detectives in the rear were too much for them. From all the facts developed in this case it seems evident that had it not been for the interference of the Government, there would have been fifty thousand men thrown into Canada; that Montreal and Ottawa would have been in possession of the invaders before this time, and that in less than six months there would not be a British flag flying upon British soil in North America. There would not have been a foothold left from which to start bank-robbers, hotel-burners, assassins, or other emissaries to aid in the destruction of this Government, all of which Canada furnished with so much alacrity during the Rebellion.

However, the Government saw fit to show its magnanimity, and set an example to other nations as to what strict neutrality really means, and hence it laid a heavy hand upon the Fenians just at the moment when they were about to pay off the old score. The leaders of the Fenian movement, and perhaps nine-tenths of their followers, too, were men who fought under the flag of the Republic against the Rebellion. The leaders, being loyal citizens and good soldiers, who did as much to maintain the existence of the country in the late war as any other class of the community, did not wish to come into collision with the Government, and hence, when they found that edicts and proclamations were issued against the violation of the neutrality laws, they submitted to the exigencies, and disbanded their men for the present. The slurs passed upon the movement by the partisan press, who have set led it a failure and a *fiasco*, are all nonsense. They are indiscreet and improper. The Fenian idea, though baffled now, is not a failure. It will retain a significance that may be noticeable by-and-by in the politics of the country. Viewing it in its most discouraging aspect it is a great and serious movement, the results whereof remain to be developed. It may be that the leading men who entered upon the Canadian invasion were not animated solely by a desire to free Ireland, though that was, of course, the main object, but that some thought of vengeance against Canada entered into their plans. They doubtless gathered hope for the success of their movement from the general hostility entertained by the whole American people towards the British Government, arising from the course pursued towards us during the Rebellion. The Fenian leaders, as we have said, were among the best fighting element in the war for the Union, and in the invasion of Canada they must have seen both opportunity for retaliation for the wrongs done to this country and hope for their native land.

The Fenian organization, according to the statement of the leaders and the general sentiment of the masses, is still full of vitality, and will no doubt show itself at some future time, and very probably with some force at the next elections; but in the meantime it is clearly the duty of President Johnson, now that he has extended such beneficent service to Great Britain as to save her principal colony from annihilation, to demand without reservation or delay full payment for all the damage done to our commerce by the piratical raids of the *Alabama* and other Confederate cruisers fitted out in British ports. This is the least return he can ask from England for having done what no other Government in the world would have dared to do in the face of the popular sentiment of hostility to any interference with the punishment of Canada for her treacherous conduct towards us in the late Rebellion. The Fenians seem to find consolation in the fact that they have not been defeated by the military power of England, but by the action of their own Government. We have urgent claims against the British Government, which have not yet been settled by the diplomatic machinery worked by Mr. Seward. Now is the time, therefore, for the President to demand a *quid pro quo*. He has prosecuted Canada for the English Government; let him insist that the *Alabama* claims shall be settled at once.

England Abdicates.

From the World.

One of the most surprising and important events of modern times is the voluntary surrender by Great Britain of her position as one of the great powers of Europe. The change has been so recent that its full significance is as yet hardly recognized in Europe, while on this side of the ocean we have failed to appreciate the important results likely to follow from the non-intervention, peace policy which England has determined to pursue hereafter. The best part of the great debt of England was created by the wars in which she engaged to uphold her position as a first-class power in Europe; but since the close of the Crimean war a change of policy has been determined upon at variance with all the traditions of the nation, and which, if justified, condemns nearly all the wars she has undertaken for the last two hundred years, and stamps the national debt as being a costly folly.

The following extract from a long and able article in the London *Saturday Review* tells the story of England's willingness to give up a first position in the deliberations of the great powers of Europe:—

"It was is to come, England may reckon confidently on keeping out of it. She will not only be neutral, but the war will be of a kind that is exceedingly unlikely to raise any of the difficult questions which sometimes involve neutrals in embarrassment. It is scarcely probable that there should even be a blockade, and all the combatants will want near home the few ships they have got, and will not come to create embarrassment to the authorities of English ports. No result of the war is likely to affect us much, and we can afford to let the Continental powers settle now the map of Europe shall be remodelled, so far as it is likely to be altered. This makes it very easy for us to be calm and impartial at this critical time when war may break out any day, and any suggestions we may offer have the recommendation of being disinterested, and of not having been dictated by hope or fear. But on the other hand, we cannot hope to have much influence, and it is very much to be desired that our diplomatists may not have been pretending to have an influence which every one knows they have really not got. That we should do what we can for the maintenance of peace is very right, and England has sufficient claims on the attention of all the combatants to invite them to consider with her whether their differences cannot be adjusted. But this is too utmost that she can ask, or that she need wish to ask. She is rapidly ceasing to be a European power in the sense in which she was a European power in the days of Wellington. She is now an Asiatic power, a maritime power, an oceanic power, much more than a European one. The affairs of Burmah, of Afghan, of Nepaul, are of more importance to her than the affairs of Wurtemburg and Hanover and Hesse-Cassel. To keep the road to India open through Egypt is far more necessary to her than to insist that this or that little Rhenish stronghold shall not belong to France. Her chief interest in resisting the aggressions of Russia on Constantinople is not to protect the mouth of the Danube, or to neutralize the Euxine, or to help the Rayahs of Turkey, but to impress on the Mahometan populations under her rule or adjacent to her territories that her strength is unbroken, and that she can rule them with a rod of iron if necessary. It makes exceedingly little difference to us whether we are lightly spoken of, and our prestige is pronounced to be at an end, in the beer gardens of Munich and the cafes of Florence; but it is of vital moment to us that at Lucknow and Peshawur we should still be thought quite sure to win in a struggle, if a struggle is forced on us. We are also a nation of traders and of carriers, and we are rich because we trade with every nation, and carry the goods of all the world. Some of the greatest nations of the Continent are, in this respect, of the least importance to us."

This is a concise statement of the feeling and policy of England, as expressed by the parliamentary leaders and through the press. John Bull gives notice that he has had enough of fighting and is going to confine himself to trading and making money hereafter. It is difficult to realize that a nation which in times past has been so plucky, quarrelsome, and dictatorial, and which has coveted power and glory, should voluntarily resign its position and turn its back upon the past; but this sacrifice the people of England have certainly determined to make, and the fact itself cannot but be regarded as among the most momentous in all current history.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

In addition to the general Course of Instruction in this Department, designed to lay a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, students can pursue those branches which are essentially practical and technical, viz:—

ENGINEERING—Civil, Topographical, and Mechanical; MINING and METALLURGY; ARCHITECTURE, and the application of Chemistry to AGRICULTURE and the ARTS.

There is also afforded an opportunity for special study of TRADE, and COMMERCE; MODERN LANGUAGES and PHILOLOGY, and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of our country.

For Circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Prof. R. B. YOUNGMAN, Clerk of the Faculty.

EASTON, Pennsylvania April 4, 1866. 5 19

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS.—Office of Chief Commissioner, FIFTH Street, west side, below Chesnut.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11, 1866.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, 18th inst., for the construction of the following Sewers, to be built of brick, circular in form, and with a clear inside diameter of two feet six inches, viz:—

On Jefferson street between Thirteenth street and west curb line of Ontario street: Rhoad street, between Nineteenth street and west curb line of Eighteenth street; Alder street, between Poplar street and south curb line of Girard avenue; Market street, between Forty-first and Wyoming streets, with such inlets and manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

The understanding to be that the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on the said sewer, to the amount of one dollar and twenty-five cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street, as so much cash paid, the balance to be paid by the city.

All bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals.

Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department, as directed by ordinance of May 25, 1860.

If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next higher bidder.

Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.

W. W. SMEDLEY, Chief Commissioner of Highways.

6 12 3t

THE SALE OF TICKETS FOR THE CHICAGO PRIZE CONCERT to be given May 28, and postponed until July 9, will continue as heretofore at the principal Hotels in this city. Those desirous of procuring tickets of the Philadelphia agent may send their orders, and they will receive prompt attention.

Address M. A. WILBUR, William Penn Hotel, Philadelphia.

5 30wm10t

NOTICE.—ON AND AFTER THE 15th instant the UNITED STATES HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J., will be open for the reception of visitors. BENJAMIN A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

6 8 1m*

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless reliable instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR ALSO.

Regenerating Extract or Mille fleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 33§

JUST PUBLISHED—By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Ninetieth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, entitled— PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.

To be had free, for four stamps by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy, No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

7 17§

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDE BOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 11

B. J. WILLIAMS,

No 16 North SIXTH Street,

MANUFACTURER OF

VENETIAN BLINDS AND WINDOW SHADES.

The largest and finest assortment in the city at the lowest prices. [6 5 1mrp

STORE SHADES MADE AND LETTERED.

HIESKELL'S MAGIC OIL CURES TETTER, ERYSIPELAS, ITCH, SCALD HEAD AND ALL SKIN DISEASES.

WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED

For sale by all Druggists.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT:

No. 53 South THIRD Street, Above Chesnut.

Price 25 cents per bottle. 4 24 3m4p

SAFE FOR SALE.

A SECOND-HAND

Farrel & Herring Fire-Proof Safe

FOR SALE.

APPLY AT THIS OFFICE. 45 6

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHT of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps; it prevents the Chimney from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one third the oil. Call and see them they cost but ten cents. No. 203 RACE Street Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States on receipt of 25 cents. 319

DRY GOODS.

DREIFUSS & BELSINGER

No. 49 North EIGHTH Street,

Have just opened a complete stock of

SPRING GOODS,

CONSISTING OF LACES, EMBROIDERIES, AND FANCY GOODS.

200 pieces plain and striped Jaconets, the newest styles Shirred and Tucked Muslins, which we are offering at low prices.

100 dozen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, at old prices 25, 37, 40, and 50 cents.

A full assortment of the newest design LACE COLLARS and COLLARETTES, from 37 cents up to $10.

GLOVES—GLOVES.

A complete line of JOUVIN KID GLOVES, to which we invite attention, which we offer at low figures

GABRIELLE SKIRTS.

GABRIELLE SKIRTS.

The newest, most desirable, and stylish skirts now worn.

TUCKED SKIRTING, a cheap and desirable article for ladies wear 9 12

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

E. M. NEEDLES,

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET,

OFFERS AT LOW PRICES,

2000 PIECES WHITE GOODS,

Including all varieties Shirred, Puffed, Tucked, Plaid Striped, Plain and Figured MUSLINS, suitable for White Bodies and Dresses.

100 pieces PRINTED LINEN LAWNS, desirable styles for Dresses.

Cluny, Valenciennes and other Laces; Insertings, Edgings, Flouncings and Bands, Handkerchiefs, Veils, Collars, Sleeves, etc.

The above are offered for sale CHEAP, and in great VARIETY.

LADIES WOULD DO WELL TO EXAMINE.

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET. No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET. No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

628 HOPKINS' 628

HOOP-SKIRT Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street, Above Sixth street, Philadelphia. Wholesale and Retail.

Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes, of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses, and Children.

Those of "OUR OWN MAKE" are *superior* in *finish* and *durability* to any other Skirts *made*, and warrante to give satisfaction

Skirts made to order, altered and repaired. 2 45

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

No. 114 South THIRD Street,

BANKERS

AND

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

U. S. 6s OF 1881.

5-20s, OLD AND NEW.

10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,

7-30 NOTES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for LADIES. 6 7 2m

U. S. SECURITIES

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS & BROKERS,

16 S. THIRD ST. PHILADELPHIA. | 3 NASSAU ST. NEW YORK.

STOCKS AND GOLD

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION,

HERE AND IN NEW YORK. 21

NATIONAL

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,

Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street.

(Organized under the "National Currency Act," March 20, 1866.)

A regular BANKING BUSINESS transacted.

DEPOSITS received upon the most liberal terms.

Especial attention given to COLLECTIONS. [6 7 16t

DAVIES BROTHERS,

No. 225 DOCK STREET,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

BUY AND SELL

UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10-40s

UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES,

CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated

Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31 §

HARPER, DURNEY & CO.

BANKERS,

STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,

No. 55 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission

Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, Etc., bought and sold

Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and interest allowed, as per agreement. 3 5 3m

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK HAS REMOVED

During the erection of the new Bank building, TO 1 17 4p

No. 305 CHESNUT STREET

5'20s.—FIVE-TWENTIES.

7'30s—SEVEN-THIRTIES

WANTED.

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1 7 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

MANUFACTURERS,

IMPORTERS,

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Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,

No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET

4 16 3m N. E. CORNER OF RACE

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS

ON LINE OF

Reading Railroad and Branches.

MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON, Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill co

TUSCARORA HOTEL, Mrs. Hannah Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill co

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ANDALUSIA, James S. Madeira, Reading P. O.

LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL, Dr. A. Smith, Werdersville P. O., Berks co

SOUTH MOUNTAIN HOUSE, H. H. Manderbach, Womelsdorf P. O., Berks co.

COLD SPRINGS HOTEL, Lebanon co., Charles Roedermel, Harrisburg P. O.

BOYERSTOWN SEMINARY, J. B. Henky, Boyerstown P. O., Berks co

YELLOW SPRINGS HOTEL, S. R. Snyder, Yellow Springs P. O., Chester co

LITIZ SPRINGS, Samuel Lichtenthaler, Litiz P. O., Lancaster co

EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, Alexander S. Feather, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster co

APRIL 21, 1866. 4 23§m

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

Will open for the reception of guests on

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1866.

DODWORTH'S BAND engaged for the season.

Persons desiring to engage rooms will address

BROWN & WOELPPER, PROPRIETORS, ATLANTIC CITY, Or No. 827 RICHMOND Street, Philadelphia.

6 9 2mrp*

CONGRESS HALL,

CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,

WILL REMAIN OPEN UNTIL OCTOBER 1.

There has been added to this popular House, since last season, the entire Ocean House property, giving an ocean front of over 1200 feet, and over 300 rooms fronting and in full view of the sea.

A perfect system of sewerage and drainage has been completed, a feature possessed by few hotels outside of large cities.

The appointments of the House throughout have received a most careful supervision, suggested by the experience of past seasons. For apartments, address J. F. CAKE, Congress Hall.

Hassler's Brass and String Band. 5 29

THE PIER HOUSE,

PORT PENN, DELAWARE.

JONATHAN DRAPER, Proprietor.

The Proprietor having purchased this well-known house, is now prepared to receive boarders at $8 00 per week.

The lovers of good gunning and fishing can here fully enjoy that luxury.

Excellent bathing, and a magnificent beach extending for miles. 5 26 1m

COAL.

ONE TRIAL

SECURES YOUR CUSTOM.

WHITNEY & HAMILTON,

LEHIGH,

SCHUYLKILL,

AND BITUMINOUS

COAL,

No. 935 North NINTH Street,

Above Poplar, East Side. [6 2

JAMES O'BRIEN,

DEALER IN

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL.

BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.

Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.

Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Orders left at No. 205 South Fifth street, No. 32 South Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to.

A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS' COAL. 7 6§

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COAL AND ICE DEPOT,

S. W. CORNER OF BROAD AND CALLOWHILL STREETS,

Offers the celebrated West Lehigh Coal from the Greenwood Colliery, Stove, Egg, and Heater size, $7 00; Nut at $6 50. Also, the very superior Schuylkill Coal, from the Reevesdale Colliery, Nut size, $6 00. All other sizes $7 00

All Coal warranted and taken back free of expense to the purchaser, if not as represented. Also, the Coal forfeited if not full weight. 2 19 6m

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WM. MILLWARD, D. S. WINEBRENER.

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No. 118 MARKET Street,

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AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF

Cotton and Woollen Machinery,

Dealers in Manufacturers' Supplies of every description.

Oak Tanned Leather Belting,

AND MACHINE CARD CLOTHING

Of best quality and manufacture. [4 25 3mrp

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FITLER, WEAVER & CO

MANUFACTURERS OF

Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords Twines, Etc.,

No. 23 North WATER Street and No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue, PHILADELPHIA.

EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER, CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 3 14

GEORGE PLOWMAN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

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And No. 141 DOCK Street.

Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to 3 8§

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Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. 2 22§

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Importer and Wholesale Dealer in FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, Etc,

FIREWORKS, FLAGS, Etc

MATCHES AND BLACKING,

NO. 2 STRAWBERRY STREET,

First Street above Second between Market and Chesnut 5 4 PHILADELPHIA.

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, GRAVE-STONES, Etc.

Just completed, a beautiful variety of ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS, TOMBS, AND GRAVE-STONES

Will be sold cheap for cash.

Work sent to any part of the United States.

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MONUMENTS AND GRAVESTONES.—ON hand, a large assortment of Gravestones, of various designs, made of the finest Italian and American Marble at the Marble Works of A. STEINMETZ, 3 27 tuths3m RIDGE Avenue, below Eleventh street

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We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS, including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works. 1 1§ ALFRED JENKS & SON.

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Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.

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Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 24

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.

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ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH G. CATTELL

COTTON AND FLAX SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands.

Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-Cover Duck. Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

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WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS,

IN OIL OR POLISHED.

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SUITS OF WALNUT PARLOR FURNITURE

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SUITS OF ROSEWOOD CHAMBER FURNITURE.

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6 4 12trp] THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.

FURNITURE.

RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH,

No. 40 South SECOND St., West Side,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SUPERIOR CABINET FURNITURE,

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UPHOLSTERED GOODS.

Parlor Suits in Plush, Reps Hair Cloth, etc.

Dining-Room, Dining-Room, and Chamber Suits in Walnut, Mahogany, Oak, Chestnut, etc., together with grained imitations of the above woods, which come very low.

Should you desire anything in our line, it will be to your advantage to call and examine our stock, which is as large and varied as can be found anywhere, and PRICES THE LOWEST.

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COURTNEY & WILLITS,

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MANUFACTURERS OF

BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE FURNITURE

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STAMPING IN COLORS GRATIS.—A FINE assortment of English French and German PAPER AND ENVELOPES.

The latest London and Paris style of VISITING AND WEDDING CARDS.

A large stock of POCKET-BOOKS, KNIVES, WRITING-DESKS, PORTFOLIOS, and every description of Stationery at reasonable price

MONOGRAMS ENGRAVED.

R. HOSKINS & CO., Stationers and Card Engravers, 3 16 1m No. 913 ARCH Street.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS' BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—D. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 5 28§

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, BRACES, and all other Surgical appliances of the most approved kinds, infinitely superior to all others at No. 50 North SEVENTH Street. Ladies attended by Mrs. Dr. McCLENACHAN. Male department by a competent surgeon. 3 23 1ayrs

CITY INTELLIGENCE

For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.

SUNDAY CAR QUESTION.—The City Solicitor, in response to a request from the Mayor of the city, has prepared the following paper, showing the state of the law on the interesting subject of Sunday car travel:—

CITY SOLICITOR'S OFFICE, No. 212 SOUTH FIFTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, May 30, 1866.—Hon. Morton McMichael, Mayor, etc.—Dear Sir:—Your favor of the 26th instant was received by me on the 28th instant. You therein inform me "that complaints have been lodged before you against a Passenger Railway Company for running their cars on the Sabbath." You add "that you understand the question involved in these complaints to have been determined by judicial authority, and you therefore request of me information as to the state of the law, and instructions as to the action it will be proper for you to take in the premises."

As the subject referred to in your favor has from time to time occasioned much public discussion, and aroused considerable feeling, I have endeavored to bestow upon it a careful examination.

The first legislative act of our infant colony was the recognition of the Christian religion. It was passed in 1700. Judge Duncan (in 11 S. and R. 402) remarks that "Before this, in 1646, Lord Baltimore passed a law in Maryland, in favor of religious freedom, and it is a memorable fact that of the first legislators who established religious freedom one was a Roman Catholic and the other a Friend."

The act of 1705 recites, "That according to the example of the primitive Christians and for the ease of creation, every first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, all the people shall abstain from toil and labor, that, whether masters, parents, children, servants, or others, they may better dispose themselves to read and hear the Holy Scripture at home, and frequent such meetings of religious worship abroad as may best suit their respective persuasions."

It then prohibits the service of process upon the first day of the week, save in the excepted cases of treason, felony, or breach of the peace, (sec. 4, 1 Smith, 25), and in a subsequent section, prohibits drinking and tippling in taverns, etc. (sec. 5, 1 Smith, 25).

The act of April 22, 1794, prohibits the performance of "*any* worldly employment or business whatsoever on the Lord's day, commonly called Sunday, works of necessity and charity only excepted."

The last act upon this subject was passed February 26, 1855. It prohibits the sale of liquor on Sunday, and imposes penalties for the violation of its provisions. (P. L., 1855, p. 53.) It has no application to the complaints to which you allude. The legislation which I have thus sketched has, of course, been the subject of frequent discussion in our courts. The only cases, however, which now occur to me as bearing directly upon the question at present before you are Com. vs. Johnson, and Com. vs. Jeandelle. Com. vs. Johnson is reported in 10 Harris, 102. It was a proceeding to recover the fine of $4 imposed by the act of 1794 above quoted, the defendant being the driver of an omnibus, hired by the month. It was there held, in an able opinion by the present Chief Justice Woodward, that "the running of public conveyances is forbidden by the act of 1794, but that travelling by private conveyance is not forbidden."

The case of Com. vs. Jeandelle is reported in 7 Am. L. Reg. 615. 2 Grant 506. 3 Phil. Rep. 509, and Legal Intelligencer, vol. xvi, p. 354. It is not often that a single individual attains the legal notoriety enjoyed by this defendant. Jendelle was three times heard upon the charge of a breach of the public peace, for driving a railway car upon Sunday, July 17, 1859. Before the committing magistrate he was bound over. He thereupon sued out a writ of habeas corpus before Mr. Justice Thompson, of the Supreme Court, and after a full hearing he was remanded. The case then came on in regular order before the Criminal Court, at August Sessions, 1859, and was again heard with great patience by Mr. Justice Ludlow. The hearing upon both sides of this *quæstio vexata* was exhausted in the arguments of the array of learned counsel who represented the prosecution and the defense. The result was that the defendant was discharged. This seeming conflict of decisions is easily reconciled by the perusal of the two opinions. Mr. Justice Thompson decided:—

1. "That the law gives to the public the right of enjoying the Sabbath as a day of rest and religious exercises, free and clear of all disturbances from merely unnecessary and unallowed worldly employment, and where the law is contravened in such a manner as to disturb that enjoyment, by noise or disturbance accompanying it or incident to it, it is a breach of the peace.

2. "That driving a public conveyance for hire subjects the party to the penalty of $4, imposed by the act of 1794," the latter point having been already decided in Commonwealth vs. Johnson, above quoted.

With these rulings Mr. Justice Ludlow agrees. The remaining portion of the syllabus in 2 Grant reports Mr. Justice Thompson as deciding, as matter of law, "that the running of cars on passenger railroads on Sunday, by reason of the noise accompanying them, is a disturbance of the public peace of the Sabbath and the rights of worship and of rest, and the drivers of such cars may be arrested and held for a breach of the peace."

If this is the law without qualification or exception, then every conductor and driver in charge of cars running on a passenger railway (and still more clearly every conductor, engineer, firemen, and brakesman on all the roads using locomotives) on Sunday is liable to arrest. It might be asked, too, how, if this were the law, that very defendant was subsequently discharged—for, beyond all question, he had driven a car over a passenger railway on Sunday.

The answer to this question is, that Mr. Justice Thompson was hearing the case on habeas corpus. He was not holding the Court to which the defendant had been bound over. It was an attempt by the defendant to obtain a discharge from his recognizance without appearing before the Court to which he had been held to answer. Unless it clearly appeared that the prisoner was "entirely innocent, the Judge was bound to bail or remand him." Brightley's Rep. 36.

An examination of Mr. Justice Thompson's opinion will show:—

That the syllabus, as above quoted, is not a correct report of his ruling, and that he did *not* decide that "the running of cars, by reason of the noise accompanying them, is a breach of the peace."

The learned Judge was speaking of cause in reference to that particular case—not of *all* cars, but of that car. He says (2 Grant, 510):—"His (Jeandelle's) driving the car at the time of the arrest was accompanied by noise sufficient, as the testimony shows at the time, and by the experience of the preceding Sabbath, to greatly interfere with public worship and disturb the people along the line, and was accompanied by a crowd of persons and some disorderly conduct, if the witnesses are to be believed. I think this constituted a breach of the peace of the Sabbath, as ordained and established by the act of 1794, and that, *under the circumstances*, an arrest was proper. And at page 512 he remarks:—

"The conclusion I have come to is to refuse the discharge of this man. I no further decide upon his case than to refuse his discharge. Let the law hand him over to his proper judges at the proper time. They will decide what is best to be done when they shall have heard *all the testimony* in the case."

It is clear, therefore, that the Judge was speaking of that case only, and in reference to the testimony before him of "noise greatly interfering with public worship and disturbing the people."

Before Mr. Justice Ludlow the evidence presented a different aspect.

He says, in commenting upon the facts (3 Leg. Int., 514):—"The evidence for the prosecution fails to connect this defendant with the transactions of the Sunday preceding his arrest; he is therefore not responsible for the alleged breach of the peace which occurred on that day, and we dismiss the testimony as irrelevant, *unless the running of a single car, at the usual rate of speed, is indeed a breach of the peace*—a question to be hereafter noticed and determined. The evidence for the prosecution relating to the occurrences of the day, and at or about the time of the arrest, has also failed to convince us that this defendant committed a breach of the peace, for the car which he drove moved *without actual noise or disturbance* of any kind for a distance of two squares, when the arrest took place."

The learned Judge then rules that the defendant was not responsible for a breach of the peace because a crowd assembled, there being no evidence of a single act of disorder, nor for the misbehavior of others after his arrest.

He then considers the question whether the driving of the car at the usual rate of speed was a breach of the peace.

The Court allude to the fact that "the cars were to be driven according to a code of printed rules adopted by the Company, and intended to prevent an actual breach of the peace," and then say, "What would have been the result of the experiment about to be tried by the Company is, of course, a matter of mere conjecture."

As the arrest was made before "the experiment" was tested, the Court ruled that it was "premature," and that "the defendant was entitled to his discharge."

It seems, therefore, clear to my mind, that the evidence before the two Judges was not the same. It did appear to both that the defendant drove the car on a Sunday, but on the hearing before Mr. Justice Thompson, the witnesses swore to noise "interfering with public worship and disturbing the people," whilst before Mr. Justice Ludlow the evidence was, that the car "moved without actual noise or disturbance of any kind."

This is a discrepancy which, unfortunately, is not uncommon, especially in cases where witnesses at the first hearing speak under an excitement which abates before the final trial of the case.

It would seem, therefore, from these rulings, that the mere running of a car was not regarded by either Judge as a breach of the public peace.

I have thus endeavored, at the risk of being tedious, to present you an analysis of the legislation and decisions ruling the case now presented to your action.

In my humble opinion the following views are deducible from the above citations:—

1. That the running of a railroad car on Sunday subjects all the employes of the company engaged in that unlawful act to a fine of four dollars, and in default of payment thereof to an imprisonment of six days.

2. That, in addition to these penalties, the parties concerned may also be bound over for a breach of the peace where the act is accompanied by circumstances which amount to an infraction of the good order which should be sacredly observed upon the Sabbath.

3. That where the act is unattended with a disturbance of the peace, there can be no arrest.

Chief Justice Tilghman presents the whole law of the case in these clear and emphatic words:—

"The violation of the Sabbath is a crime which deserves punishment, but when that violation consists of work without noise or disorder, there is nothing in it like an actual breach of the peace." (Com. vs. Eyre, 1 S. & R., 347.)

I would, therefore, respectfully recommend that where the complainants qualify to a state of facts which, in your judgment, constitute a breach of the peace as above defined, warrants be issued for the arrest of all parties concerned in the desecration of the Sabbath, the religious observance of which is justly regarded as the corner-stone of public morality.

Where, however, the evidence does not make out a breach of the public peace, the remedy should be confined to the imposition of the fine.

I am, very respectfully, yours,
F. CARROLL BREWSTER, City Solicitor.

BOARD OF SCHOOL CONTROLLERS.—A stated meeting of the Board of Controllers was held yesterday afternoon. Communications were received of the following effect:—From the Second Section, asking that additional ground be purchased on the west of the city lot, Carpenter street, for school purposes; from the Fourth Section, asking that a lot of ground on the west side of Twelfth street, above Fitzwater, be purchased for the erection of a schoolhouse upon it; one of a similar purport from the Ninth Section, in reference to the purchase of lots of ground in Nineteenth street, above Chesnut, one 53 feet 3 inches by 66, to ground already purchased by the city for a new school house, at a ground-rent of $500; and also the property adjoining the same on the north, 55 feet, and of the same depth as the above, at a yearly rent of $720; from the Tenth Section, asking that the lot of ground on Cherry street, east of Twentieth, 40 by 129 feet, also the lot adjoining, 15 feet front on Cherry street, be purchased; from Fifteenth Section, asking that $25,000 of the authorized loan be set apart for the erection of a school-house on lot Twenty-second and Brown streets, the new school to contain eighteen divisions; from Sixteenth Sectional Board, notifying that they had selected as a site for a school-house a lot on Fourth street, above George, 120 by 100 feet, at $5·50 per foot; from Nineteenth Section, asking that a lot be purchased, at Fourth street and Montgomery avenue, on which to erect a school-house—the lot 140 by 61 feet; from the Twenty-first Section, asking an appropriation of $15,000 from Councils, for the erection of a school-house of eight divisions, on the city property at the Falls of Schuylkill; from the Twenty-third Section, asking that a lot of ground be taken at White Hall, on which to erect a school-house—the lot 110 by 160 feet—at a yearly ground-rent of $65; from the Twenty-fifth Section, asking that $3500 be appropriated out of the loan, with which to erect an addition to the Irving Grammar School; also, that the Board petition Councils to purchase, at a ground-rent of $259, the lot on Frankford road and William street, 74 by 150 feet; from the Twenty-sixth Section, asking that a lot of ground be secured at southeast corner of Seventeenth and Christian streets, lot 129 feet square, for $5 per foot. The communications were all referred to the Committee on Property, except that from the Sixteenth Section, which was laid on the table. It was stated that the subject of the purchase of said lot had been before the Committee on Property, and had been disapproved by them.

The Committee on the Qualifications of Teachers reported that at the semi-annual examination of candidates for certificates of qualification, 15 males and 241 females attended. Two sets of questions were prepared, under the first of which only two persons were found qualified for the principals of unclassified schools, none for principals of grammar schools; under the second set, certificates of the second class were granted to 4 applicants, third class to 23, fourth class to 35.

The Committee on Property reported a resolution to the effect that the Board enter into an agreement with Joseph D. Thornton, for the erection of a school house of ten divisions, on the west side of Warnock street, above Oxford, on a lease of fifteen years, at a rental of $1830, with the privilege of purchasing the same at any time after its completion for the sum of $18,500. Adopted.

The Committee on Supplies reported that they had made the contracts for supplying coal to the schools for the ensuing winter, as follows:—

First District—Davis & Brown, Schuylkill coal, 2240 lbs. per ton, at $6·95.

Second District—G. P. Dunwoody & Co., Schuylkill coal, 2240 lbs. per ton, $6·16.

Third District—C. H. Shinn & Son, Schuylkill coal, 2240 lbs. per ton, $6·45.

Fourth District—The same as above.

Fifth District—Girard Mutual, Schuylkill coal, 2240 lbs. per ton, $7.

Sixth District—John Adams, Schuylkill coal, 2240 lbs. per ton, $7.

Seventh District—Clark & Garrigues, Schuylkill coal, 2240 lbs. per ton, $9.

Eighth District—Mammoth Vein, Schuylkill coal, 2240 lbs. per ton, at $8·56.

Ninth District—No contract.

Tenth District—James Neill, agent, Schuylkill coal, 2240 lbs. per ton, $7·82.

A resolution was adopted making but one session in the public schools after the 14th until the vacation, the session from 8 to 12 o'clock.

Mr. Duffy offered a resolution to dispense with the services of Edward W. Vodges, M. D., Professor of Moral, Mental, and Political Science in the Central High School.

Mr. Freeborn moved to amend by adding the Professor of Anatomy, Physiology, and Natural History.

Mr. Elkin said that as the report of the Committee on the Central High School would be considered on Tuesday next, he thought action at the present time premature. He moved to lay the resolution on the table. Agreed to. Adjourned.

THE APPROACHING REGATTA.—The first grand Regatta of the Delaware Yacht Club will come off on the 19th instant, and the Regatta Committee are making every preparation to insure success, and to make it one of the most beautiful sights ever seen on our river. Never have our yachtmen evinced so great an interest in any regatta as the coming one of Tuesday. The boats will be divided into five different classes, which will give all a fair chance. To test the qualities and dexterity of both sailing-masters and boats, the sailing rules and the regulations of the Committee will be plain and explicit. This will prevent any misunderstanding and confusion on the day of the regatta. The winning boats of the different classes will each receive a *beautiful prize*, which was made expressly by N. Rulon, Chesnut street, near Eleventh. The members of the Club will present the prizes to the champion yachts of the (19th) regatta. All are invited to participate in the grand regatta. Owners and captains are requested to send the name and size of boats to John C. Risley, Secretary of the Delaware Yacht Club, so that no time may be lost in having the boats properly classified.

HORTICULTURAL DISPLAY.—The show of roses and strawberries at the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society's Rooms last night was very well attended. The two principal collections of roses were from the grounds of Mr. R. Buist and Mr. Thomas Meehan, of Germantown. There were fifty flowers in each collection. Six of the best in Mr. Buist's were:—"Professor Koch," "Cardinal Patrizzi," "Auguste Mil," "M'me Boutin," "Henry IV," and "M'me Dreol." Six best in Mr. Meehan's were:—"Society of Horticulture," striped; "John Hopper," "Jacques Lafitte," "Countess Cecile de Chabrilliant, "Mons. Robert," and "Edward Desfosses."

Of strawberries, twenty-five varieties, all of superb growth. Many of the newer varieties our pomologists are anxious to see were on exhibition, particularly Russell's Prolific, Agriculturist, Fillmore, Athlete, Great Eastern, and Rivers' Eliza. These were the most admired for size and beauty. The old Hovey's Seedling was very fine, and considered better than many of the new ones. A feature of the meeting was the many quite new ones. There were General McClellan, Starr's Seedling, New Jersey Scarlet.

The following awards were made for strawberries:—Best collection, 12 varieties, A. L. Felton; second best, 6 varieties, J. Huston; best new variety, first time, W. Perry; Albany Seedling, Charles Fox; Hovey's Seedling, Charles Harmer; French's Seedling, Charles Harmer; Russell's Prolific, John Perkins; Lady Finger, Jacob Huster; Trompbe de Grand, T. W. Herskine.

The following awards were made for roses:—The best 50 roses, to Robert Buist; second best, to T. Meehan; best 25 roses, R. Buist; second best, T. Meehan.

AN ADMIRABLE CHARITY.—The benevolent ladies of our city have been for months past preparing fancy and useful articles for a grand Fair, to be held during this and next week at Concert Hall, the object of which is to procure a fund to erect or purchase a home for aged widows and single women. Truly, this is a noble design, to provide comfort and shelter for those who are drawing near the close of honorable lives. The warm hearts engaged in this labor of love have devoted their time faithfully to the work, and deserve all praise for their perseverance and energy. We sincerely hope it may meet with every encouragement from our citizens.

GETTYSBURG BATTLE-FIELD MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION.—The annual election for a President and thirteen Directors of the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association, for the ensuing year, was held in Gettysburg last week. The following gentlemen were elected:—President—Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll. Directors—H. C. Carey, Edmund A. Souder, William M. Hersch, David A. Stewart, Hon. O. A. Hiester, H. N. McAllister, D. McConaughy, H. L. Baugher, J. B. Danner, R. G. McCreary, T. D. Carron, George Arnold, A. D. Buehler. The Association has secured one hundred and forty acres of the battle-field.

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST SADDLE AND HARNESS MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COUNTRY.

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,
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OFFER OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE:

BUGGY HARNESS, from	$22·50 to $150
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HEAVY do do	75 00 to 500
EXPRESS, BRASS MOUNTED HARNESS	27·50 to 90
WAGON AND SELF-ACTJUSTING	15·00 to 30
STAGE AND TEAM do	30 00 to 50
LADIES' SADDLE, do	12·00 to 150
GENTS do do	8·00 to 75

Bridles, Mountings, Bits, Rosetts, Horse Covers Brushes, Combs, Soaps, Blacking, Ladies' and Gents Travelling and Tourist Bags and Sacks, Lunch Baskets Dressing and Shirt Cases, Trunks and Valises.

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720 MARKET STREET. 720

Large saleroom contains a full stock of good serviceable SINGLE AND DOUBLE HARNESS, best Leather and workmanship, for city trade, at moderate, prices, and made to order at short notice.

E. P. MOYER & BROS.,
No. 720 MARKET Street.

N. B.—Superior SOLE LEATHER TRUNKS, for European travel.
Also, Ladies' French Dress Trunks. 5 19 1m

HARNESS.

A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS, etc bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of

SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.

WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,
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French Plate Looking-Glasses,

ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS ETC
Manufacturer of all kinds of
Looking-Glass, Portrait, and Picture Frames to Order.
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THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,
PHILADELPHIA. 3 15§

AMUSEMENTS.

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.
Choice Seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 6¾ o'clock any evening. 1 31 1y

UNION NATIONAL
GIFT CONCERT!
TO BE GIVEN AT
SMITH & NIXON'S HALL,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, JULY 5, 1866.
100,000 Gifts, Valued at $990,000!
Number of Tickets, 1,000000!
AT ONE DOLLAR EACH!
$140,000 in Greenbacks!
TITLE TO REAL ESTATE PERFECT, AND WARRANTY DEEDS GIVEN.

1 Gift in Real Estate (several parcels) in and near Chicago	$50,000
1 Gift in Greenbacks	30,000
5 Gifts in Greenbacks, each $10,000	50,000
10 Gifts in Greenbacks, each $5000	50,000
5 Gifts in Greenbacks, each $2000	10,000
1 Gift in Real Estate, 80 acres 5 miles west of Chicago	10,000
1 Gift in Real Estate in Juneau county, Wisconsin	2,200
50 Gifts in Real Estate 50 Lots in Brand's Addition to Chicago, each $1000	50,000
50 Gifts in elegant Pianos, each $800	40,000
	$292,200
99,876 other valuable Gifts—many of them large—valued at from $1 to $500	697,800
Total value in Prizes	$990,000

For full descriptive list of Prizes, see small bills, accompanying orders.

The drawing will take place in the Hall, immediately after the Concert, by a Committee appointed by the audience—the first number drawn entitling the holder of the ticket corresponding to its number to the highest prize, the second to the second highest, and so on, until the whole is completed.

GOOD AND RELIABLE AGENTS wanted in every town and city in the Union, to whom great inducements are offered.

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS FOR FIVE OR MORE TICKETS.

We will send—

5 Tickets, 1 address	$ 4·50	40 Tickets, 1 address	$35 00
10 do do	9·00	50 do do	43·00
20 do do	17 00	100 do do	85 00
30 do do	26·25	Send stamp for postage.	

In every case send the name of each ticket holder, with full address as to Post Office, county and State. Money may be sent at our risk by Express, Draft, Post Office Order, or Registered Letter.

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MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE.
CHANGE OF TIME. Begins at 8 o'clock.
THIRD NIGHT
Third Night
OF
MISS ETTIE HENDERSON,
By particular desire,
MISS ETTIE HENDERSON.....as.....Count St. Louis
MISS ETTIE HENDERSON.....as.....Katty O'Sheal
MISS ETTIE HENDERSON.....in.....Songs
MISS ETTIE HENDERSON.....in.....Dances
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, June 13,
THE YOUTHFUL DAYS OF RICHELIEU.
Count St. Louis.....Miss ETTIE HENDERSON
KATTY O'SHEAL
Katty O'Sheal.....Miss ETTIE HENDERSON
"Trust to Luck," and an Irish Jig.
Friday—Benefit of Miss ETTIE HENDERSON.
Seats secured six days in advance.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets
Begins quarter to 8.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, June 13,
LAST NIGHT BUT SIX OF
MR. EDWIN BOOTH.
John Howard Payne's historical tragedy of
BRUTUS; OR, THE FALL OF TARQUIN.
EDWIN BOOTH.....as.....BRUTUS
Thursday, EDWIN BOOTH as RICHELIEU.
Friday, EDWIN BOOTH as OTHELLO.
Saturday, EDWIN BOOTH as PESCARA.
Monday, THE FOOL'S REVENGE.
Tuesday, EDWIN BOOTH as BRUTUS.
Wednesday, EDWIN BOOTH'S fifty-first night and Farewell Benefit.
Box Book now open for any Evening down to the 20th inst.
The renowned spectacle of the NAIAD QUEEN has been prepared on a scale of magnitude.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
LAST WEEK OF THE RENOWNED
BLONDIN BROTHERS.
Mad'lle ZANFRETTA, the great Tight Rope Artiste, and the celebrated SIEGRIST FAMILY, who will perform their wonderful feats every evening.
BRILLIANT BALLET TROUPE.
Popular Drama and Laughable Farce.
Matinee every Saturday Afternoon. 6 11

EASTWICK PARK.
SUMMER SEASON.
BOATING AND FISHING.
WILL OPEN ON THURSDAY, June 14.
6 11 3t
Subscriptions received at No. 408 WALNUT Street.

GYMNASIUM
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,
N. E. CORNER OF NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING,
ALL SUMMER.
Bodily exercise imparts health and strength; the best preventive against sickness of the coming summer
5 24 3m Professors HILLEBRAND & LEWIS.

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5 25§ UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

LIQUORS.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.

No. 225 North THIRD Street.
If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it. There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such recommendation on such high sources:—
PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1865.
We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSIL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.
BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC,
Analytical Chemists
NEW YORK, September 5, 1865
I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr Charles Wharton, Jr., of Philadelphia, and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.
JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,
Analytical Chemist
BOSTON, March 7 1865
I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it.
Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D.
State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston street.
For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle at No. 226 North THIRD Street Philadelphia. 4 7

M. NATHANS & SONS,
IMPORTERS
OF
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS,
Etc. Etc.
No. 19 North FRONT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 1 19m

PARASOLS AT $1·25, $1·50, $1·75, AND $2. Silk Sun Umbrellas, $1·40, $1·50, $1·75.
4 18wim H. DIXON, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, June 4, 1866.
Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets Philadelphia, at the following hours:—
MORNING ACCOMMODATION.
At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and intermediate Stations.
MORNING EXPRESS.
At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tuscarora, Sunbury, Williamsport, Lindira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesburro, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.
This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.
AFTERNOON EXPRESS.
Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.
READING ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Reading at 6·00 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 8·55 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·55 P. M.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M. arriving in Philadelphia at 1·40 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M., Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.
HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south, at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia 9·20 P. M.
Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Reading and all way stations. Leaves Reading at 11·30 A. M. and Downingtown at 12·30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.
All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.
CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·20 and 8·15 A. M. and 5·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6·35 A. M. and 12·30 noon.
NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.
Leaves New York at 9 A. M., and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 and 11·58 A. M. and 1·40 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.
Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9·45 A. M. and 9·15 P. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 10·52 A. M. and 11·30 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 2·45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.
A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.
SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.
SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 7·50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3·20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·35 A. M. and 5·25 P. M.
TICKETS.
Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.
The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—
COMMUTATION TICKETS
At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired for families and firms.
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Good for 2000 miles, between all points, $52·50 each, for families and firms.
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For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.
CLERGYMEN
Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.
EXCURSION TICKETS
From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.
FREIGHT.
Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.
FREIGHT TRAINS
Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville Port Clinton, and all points beyond.
MAILS.
Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 3·15 P. M. 8 15

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Depot, THIRD Street, above Thompson.
For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE:
At 7·30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.
At 2·30 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, etc reaching Easton at 6·45 P. M.
At 3·15 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.
For Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 2·30 and 4·15 P. M.
For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.
For Lansdale at 6·15 P. M.
White cars on the Second and Third Streets Line City Passenger Cars run direct to the depot.
TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Bethlehem at 6·25 A. M. and 12·25 Noon, and 6·15 P. M.
Leave Doylestown at 6·40 A. M., 3·15 and 5·30 P. M.
Leave Lansdale at 6·00 A. M.
Leave Fort Washington at 10·5 A. M., and 2·15 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·30 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.
Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket offices, THIRD Street or BERKS Street.
ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).
Commencing THURSDAY, May 31, 1866,
LEAVE PHILADELPHIA AS FOLLOWS:—
8 A. M. Mail for Bridgeton, Salem, and all intermediate stations.
9 A. M. Mail for Cape May, stopping at Woodbury, Glassboro', Vineland, and Millville, and all stations between Millville. Due 12·35 M.
2 P. M. Accomodation, for Cape May, stopping at Woodbury and Glassboro, and all stations below Glassboro. Due 8·15 P. M.
3 30 P. M. Passenger, for Bridgeton, Salem, and all intermediate stations.
6 P. M. Woodbury Accommodation.
RETURNING TRAINS
Leave Cape May 6·30 and 11 A. M.
" Bridgeton 7 A. M. and 3·50 P. M.
" Salem 6·45 A. M. and 3·35 P. M.
Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below WALNUT Street, from 7 A. M. until 5 P. M. that received at or before 9 A. M. will go through the same day.
Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
5 31 J. VAN RENSSALAER, Superintendent.

1866—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.
Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1 P. M.
Leave Westward—Erie Mail, P. M; Erie Express Train 12 M.
Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.
NEW YORK CONNECTION.
Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 9·30 A. M.
Leave Erie at 4·45 P. M., arrive at New York 4·10 P. M.
Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.
For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTEENTH and MARKET Streets Philadelphia.
And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown gent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.
H. J. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Philadelphia.
H. W. GWINNER General Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.
A. L. TYLER General Sup't, Williamsport.

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines.
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK
and Way Places, from Walnut Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz:—
FARE
At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation ..... $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express ..... 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express ..... 3·00
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation 2·25
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation, 2d class ..... 1·50
At 8 A. M. 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Evansville, Pemberton, and Vincentown. At 5 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.
At 5 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 5, 6 and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House, Pelmyra, Riverton, Progress, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington,

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period served.

To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 1866.

Some More Corruption in the State of New Jersey.

We had almost grown to believe that to Albany and Harrisburg alone was limited the power of corruption, but the case of the "Mountain Partridge," in New Jersey, compels us to count her in, and thus complete the trio. Lately, however, some more misdeeds have been unearthed, and that "goodly frame" of Trenton seems to be "a foul and pestilent congregation of vapors," abounding in every species of bribery and official crime. It has been announced in all the papers of the country that the Grand Jury of the State Capital had found true bills against four members of the Legislature, and the item thus furnished a theme for the moralist and editors for several days. Much praise has been awarded to the gentlemen of the jury for their courage and diligence, and we are rapidly drifting towards the day when the jurors of Jersey will be held up as models for our imitation and admiration. It is our duty, however, to withdraw the curtain and see what lays behind, for there is something rotten in this modern Denmark.

The facts as briefly stated are these. The Grand Jury met on Saturday week, had a protracted session, and found true bills against *thirteen* members of the Legislature. They then adjourned until Wednesday. Meanwhile, contrary to law, the fact that an indictment was found against them was mysteriously communicated to the parties, and they all hurried to the capital. When the jury reassembled on Wednesday, without taking any new evidence, and without having any of the former testimony refuted, they quietly quashed *nine* out of the thirteen, and return to the Court only the remaining four. Now, to well-regulated minds, the question naturally arises, why, if the true bills were found in the first place, should they be crushed in the second?—why the parties should be released, and whether the influence they used was like the arguments employed by Mr. Parker to secure the votes of the disinterested citizens of Eatinsville? These questions are such as demand an answer, and we hope that the next Grand Jury will examine into the action of their predecessors, and thoroughly ventilate the mysterious causes which conduced to secure the disappearance of the indicted legislators.

Again, in the selection of the four scapegoats who were to bear the sins of the session, we are told that they were guided by justice, but if it was justice, then we had better have some definite formula given, as there is evidently a method in it. The victims were two Democrats and two Republicans. Of these one Democrat was a member of the Legislature, and also one Republican; the remaining two were lobby members. It will be thus seen that an even distribution was made, and hence, whatever faults the jury may have, we grant they were impartial. The names of the indicted were G. H. Van Wagoner, Barclay Haines, Charles M. Ruh, and Daniel Holsman. But what were the names of the nine whose bills were withdrawn? "There's the rub." We have a dreadful fear that James M. Scovel was among them. And we cannot but think that James thinks so himself. What joy he must have felt when he succeeded in suppressing his name! Did he not strive to do so, not for his own sake, but for the sake of the Senate of Jersey? Did he not hasten to Trenton and have the little matter hushed up? Did he not telegraph to his friends, "*I have beaten the enemy again?*" Alas! We fear that James is a backslider. We had hoped that the prompt exposure of his first little villany would have acted as a means to prevent his descending the path of the ungodly. We were influenced by a desire to prevent this rash young man's political suicide, and we therefore have spoken feelingly to him. He has heretofore merited our censure, but if it is true, James, that you were among the select thirteen, we heartily pity you. Before, you hoped for office, but to be placed among the common herd of the bribed and bribers is a fall indeed! Under ordinary circumstances, people are supposed to be innocent until they are proved guilty; but where a criminal is known to have been guilty and is again suspected, it becomes him, if innocent, to prove himself upright. With that kindness we have ever displayed towards the "Mountain Partridge," we again open our columns to him for any contradiction or justification. But it is an act of simple equity that the nine indicted be published and sent before the incoming Grand Jury, to investigate why the same facts on Wednesday do not warrant the same conclusion as that unanimously drawn on the preceding Saturday?

Left-hand Penmanship of Our Soldiers.

Our readers will remember that a few months ago, Mr. William Oland Bourne, editor of the *Soldiers' Friend*, offered the sum of $500, which was increased by other gentlemen and by the Sanitary Commission to $1000, to be distributed as prizes for left-hand penmanship, by our soldiers who had lost their right arms in the service of their country. Nearly three hundred competitors contributed specimens of their penmanship; and the Committee, consisting of Governor Fenton, of New York, and other prominent gentlemen, distributed the amount in twenty-eight different prizes. The first prize was awarded to Franklin H. Dubrah, of this city, private, Company F, 31st Pennsylvania Infantry.

We have just enjoyed the pleasure, through the favor of Mr. Bourne, of looking over the original manuscripts sent in to compete for these prizes. They certainly reflect the greatest credit upon our soldiers, both in the mechanical execution of the writing, and in the literary character of the productions, many of which would be exceedingly interesting in print.

We understand that it is contemplated to send these specimens of left-hand writing by soldiers of the United States for exhibition at the great Paris Fair, to be held next year. We doubt if among the "industry of all nations" anything more interesting will be found.

Is it a Crime to Punish the Guilty?

"There is one ugly feature about the death penalty which none of its advocates can modify or hide. It is the fact that, in order to inflict it, we are forced to aggravate every circumstance that makes murder hideous. Legal murder is done in cold blood; it is long premeditated; it is deaf to every cry, however agonizing, for pity; it is blind to every sign of penitence, however sincere; it takes no thought of the condemned man's relatives, however innocent, whose peace it mars and whose future it blights. Can anything be more cowardly or more bloodthirsty than that a million of men should seize an unarmed fellow-creature and slowly strangle him to death?"—*N. Y. Tribune.*

—The *Tribune*, in its blind hostility to capital punishment, fails to perceive the one great "circumstance" that makes murder "hideous," viz., the malicious killing of an innocent person. Society, in executing a murderer, puts to death a guilty wretch who deserves to die. The murderer kills the innocent; society punishes the guilty.

So, too, in bestowing its sympathy upon the murderer's relatives, the *Tribune* fails to hit the point. It is not the fact of *execution* that mars the peace and blights the future of the murderer's relatives, *but the fact of murder.* Here is where the essence of guilt and of disgrace lies.

We see nothing "cowardly" in the fact that "a million of men" seize an "unarmed fellow-creature," provided said unarmed fellow-creature be a criminal, who ought to be arrested; nor do we see anything "bloodthirsty" in executing a murderer who deserves to die.

The morbid sympathy with criminals which seeks to confound guilt and innocence, and which sees no difference between murder and the punishment of murder by law, deserves execration almost as much as crime itself. Its ostensible benevolence is a sham. Its good will is for crime. Its tender mercies towards murder are cruel towards innocence. The doctrine that crime is merely "mental disease" is a doctrine of license and anarchy.

Pacific Railroad Route—Shall the Best be Chosen?

We trust that the amendment to the Pacific Railroad bill, reported a day or two since by Senator Howard, authorizing the Union Pacific Railroad Company to continue their road westward by the best and most practicable route, without reference to uniting with the Omaha Branch on the 100th meridian of longitude, will be promptly passed by Congress. The road is now completed nearly to Fort Riley, Kansas, and if the company is allowed to take the best and most direct route, it can be completed to Denver within the next eighteen months or two years. The matter, however, should not be left subject to the consent and approval of the Secretary of the Interior, as Mr. Harlan, being an Iowa man, is inclined to favor the Omaha Branch, and to embarrass the Union Pacific line. A matter of such importance to the commercial interests of the whole country should not be left subject to the interested action of any man. It is sufficient to authorize the company to build the road upon the most direct and feasible route.

Hon. Millard Fillmore, we notice, has arrived in Paris. The perfect oblivion into which our ex-President has sunk will furnish the moralist with the subject of a thesis on popular fickleness. The man who twelve years ago was in every one's thoughts, now quietly leaves the country unnoticed, and the few who see his name among the registered Americans suggest the propriety of his making Europe his permanent home. The case of Mr. Fillmore is not an isolated one. All of those of our public men whose popularity is founded rather on chance than talent soon sink out of remembrance. General McClellan is at Berlin, and of him no one thinks or speaks. Where G. H. Pendleton is no one knows or cares. Hannibal Hamlin is playing the Cincinnatus in Maine, while Joseph Lane, or Donaldson, or John Bell, or King has been forgotten. Such instances certainly tend to dampen the ardor of a political aspirant. If Buchanan, Pierce, Fillmore, Hamlin, and Breckinridge, after attaining the highest offices in the land, are thus forgotten, what incentive to exertion is left?

A Strike Ended.—The great strike of the New York ship-carpenters and caulkers for the "eight-hour principle" has come to an end, the effort to force that measure upon the shipbuilders having failed. The method of hiring by the hour instead of by the day is being urged in some quarters. That would do very well, unless somebody should thereupon start a movement for making forty minutes an hour.

Proposes to Secede.—The Rev. Dr. Bullock, of Baltimore, a brother-in-law to the traitor John C. Breckinridge, proposes to secede from the Old School Presbyterian Church, because of its late action with reference to the Rebel Presbytery of Louisville.

Let him go. The Presbyterian Church can well afford to lose all such men.

Not Suited.—Our Democratic contemporary is not pleased with the resolutions passed by the Soldiers' Convention at its late session in Pittsburg. This is natural. It was not pleased when the "boys in blue" were fighting to put down the Rebellion. It maintains its consistency—and so do the soldiers.

Caught.—It turns out that the *Loyal Georgian* was not suppressed by General Tillotson after all. Our Democratic contemporary, supposing it had been, was in great glee yesterday. It exhibited its inconsistency, therefore, for nothing.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
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HANDSOME CLOTHING.
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Willcox & Gibbs' "Twisted Loop-stitch"
NO. 720 CHESTNUT ST.
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[See the Second Page for additional Special Notices.]

☞ INAUGURATION
OF THE
SOLDIERS' HOME.
Music by Germania Band.
PRAYER BY REV. DR. E. R. BEADLE.
MUSIC.
OPENING ADDRESS
BY HON. MORTON McMICHAEL.
MUSIC.
REPORT—HON. CHARLES GIBBONS.
MUSIC.
Addresses by Governor A. G. CURTIN, General JOHN W. GEARY, General GEORGE G. MEADE, Colonel WILLIAM B. MANN, and Hon. CHARLES GILPIN.
The "HOME" will be open to visitors during the day, and the Inaugural Ceremonies will commence
AT 8 O'CLOCK,
ON THURSDAY EVENING, 14th Inst.
Tickets to be had at the Home, SIXTEENTH and FILBERT Streets. 1t

☞ NOTICE.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.
On and after TUESDAY, May 1, the
FREIGHT DEPARTMENT
Of this Company will be removed to the Company's New Building S. E. cor. of ELEVENTH and MARKET streets. Entrance on Eleventh street and on Marble street.
All Money and Collection Business will be transacted, as heretofore at No 329 CHESNUT street. Small Parcels and Packages will be received at either office.
Small Locks will be kept at each office, and any calls entered therein previous to 5 P. M. will receive attention same day, if within a reasonable distance from our offices. Inquiries for goods and settlements to be made at No 329 CHESNUT Street.
4 30 4p2m JOHN BINGHAM, Superintendent.

☞ HARRY B. McCALLA, HATTER, informs his numerous friends and customers that have not yet been deceived by the new occupants of the store he established in Chestnut street above Eighth, that he is in no way connected with it notwithstanding their numerous misrepresentations to that effect, to sell to his customers, but that he can be found at C. McCALLA'S NEW HAT STORE No 613 CHESNUT street third door above New Bulletin Office where he can offer them better bargains and larger stock to select from.

☞ McCALLA'S NEW HAT STORE, NO. 613 CHESNUT Street.—Every hat has the lowest price marked on it in plain figures. Call and examine the immense stock and get a bargain

☞ STRAW HATS AND SUMMER HATS.—Five thousand of the newest style Hats at prices 25 per cent less than elsewhere, at McCALLA'S NEW HAT STORE, No. 613 CHESNUT street, third door above New Bulletin Office.

☞ STRAW HATS RETAILED AT WHOLESALE prices. Biggest assortment in this town at McCALLA'S NEW HAT STORE, No. 613 CHESNUT street. Every article has price marked on it in plain figures.

☞ STRAW AND SUMMER HATS.—Biggest stock, biggest variety, and lowest prices in this city, at McCALLA'S NEW HAT STORE, No. 613 CHESNUT street, third door above New Bulletin Office. You can save from 50 cents to $1 on a single article.

☞ HARRY B. McCALLA RETURNS HIS sincere thanks to his numerous friends and customers who have followed him from Chesnut, above Eighth (of which he had so large from 1859), to the NEW STORE, No. 613 CHESNUT Street and informs them that he can now sell them Hats and Caps 25 per cent. less than heretofore. Don't forget the Number, 613. 6 13

☞ WINE OF TAR SYRUP, FOR COUGHS, Colds, and Affections of the Lungs.—This mixture is entirely vegetable, and affords speedy Relief in all Pulmonary Diseases, such as Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Bronchitis, &c. Prepared only by HARRIS & OLIVER, Druggists.
Southeast Corner TENTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia. 5 29 1m rp

☞ NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

A most exquisite, delicate, and Fragrant Perfume, distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by 6 13 w3
PHALON & SON, New York.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

EXCURSIONISTS,
TOURISTS,
AND
Pleasure Seekers
TO
NIAGARA FALLS,
Lake Ontario, The Thousand Islands, Rapids of the River St. Lawrence, Montreal, Quebec Riviere du Loup, Saguenay River, White Mountains, Portland, Boston, Lake George, Saratoga, New York, etc. etc. etc., will find it to their advantage to procure
THROUGH TICKETS,
WHICH ARE SOLD AT REDUCED RATES AT THE TICKET OFFICE OF THE
CATAWISSA RAILROAD LINE,
No. 425 CHESNUT STREET.
Passengers have choice of several routes to Niagara Falls, and Through Tickets are sold down Lake Ontario and River St. Lawrence, to Ogdensburg, Montreal, and Quebec, via the American and English Line of Steamers, passing the Thousand Islands and the Rapids of the River St. Lawrence by daylight, returning to New York or Boston by
FIFTY DIFFERENT ROUTES.
These routes offer to pleasure seekers scenery unsurpassed in this country.
No extra charge for meals or state-rooms on steamers between Niagara Falls and Montreal.
Tickets good until November 1st, 1866, and entitle the holders to stop over at any point on the route.
For further information and Guide Books descriptive of the Routes, apply at the Company's Office, No. 425 CHESNUT Street. N. VAN HORN, Passenger Agent.
6 13w.m2m

ONE THOUSAND
SHETLAND SHAWLS.
EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 S. SECOND Street,
Have in Store a great variety of
SHETLAND SHAWLS.
To which they invite the attention of
Wholesale and Retail Buyers.
SHETLAND SHAWLS at $3 50
SHETLAND SHAWLS at 4 50
SHETLAND SHAWLS at 6 00
ALSO, AN INVOICE OF
REAL SHETLAND SHAWLS.
6 8 fmw8t

TRAVELLING-DRESS MATERIALS REDUCED.
We are closing out this stock at 31, 37½, 45, and 50 cents.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
Above Willow.

DOUBLE-WIDTH BLACK AND WHITE PLAID, 45 cents.
Closing out Dress Goods at
REDUCED PRICES.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 254 N. SECOND Street.
Above Willow.

MOURNING LAWNS AND ORGANDIES 25 CENTS.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street
Above Willow.

FRENCH CHINTZES AND PERCALES,
From Auction,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street
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LINEN DRILLS,
FANCY, BROWN, AND WHITE.
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FANCY CASSIMERES,
FANCY COATINGS, ETC. ETC.
CLOSING AT REDUCED PRICES.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
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SUMMER TRAVEL,
Via North Pennsylvania Railroad,
SHORTEST AND MOST PLEASANT ROUTE TO
WILKESBARRE, MAUCH CHUNK,
EASTON, ALLENTOWN,
BETHLEHEM, HAZLETON,
AND ALL POINTS IN THE
Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys.
Commodious Cars,
Smooth Track,
Fine Scenery,
Excellent Hotels,
Are the Specialities of this Route.
Through to Wilkesbarre and Mauch Chunk without change of cars.
The new road between the summit of the mountain and Wilkesbarre opens up views of unsurpassed beauty, and the new Hotel provides the best and most ample accommodations for summer visitors.
Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal points, issued FROM TICKET OFFICES ONLY, at reduced rates, on Saturdays, good to return till Monday evening.
Excursion Tickets to Wilkesbarre, good for ten days, issued any day.
THROUGH TRAINS.
Cars leave the Depot, THIRD and THOMPSON Streets at 7 30 A. M., 3 30 P. M., and 5 15 P. M.
For particulars, see time table in another column.
6 9 2mrp ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

A CARD.
Special Notice to Our Old Friends and the Public Generally.
The JONES' One Price Clothing House, established sixteen years ago, is still in successful operation at the old location, No 604 MARKET Street one door above Sixth, and has not changed its place or manner of doing business, which is exactly the same good old plan in operation for many years, namely, "One Price and no deviation." The clothing we make is of the most substantial character both as to materials and workmanship, so that our customers never can complain of either.
Our stock is large, and plain or fashionable people can be well suited. Our customers should be early at to get in the right place, as there is no other establishment in the city in our line of business strictly "one price."
JONES'
ONE-PRICE CLOTHING,
No. 604 MARKET STREET,
ONE DOOR ABOVE SIXTH. (5 31 1m4p

RECONSTRUCTION
FOR THE SPRING OF 1866.
C. SOMERS & SON,
No. 625 CHESNUT Street,
(Under Jayne's Hall),
Have been enabled to so reduce the prices of Clothing, that those of small as well as those of large means may furnish themselves with a
NEW SPRING SUIT.
SPRING OVERCOATS,
ENGLISH WALKING COATS.
REGISTER AND FROCK COATS.
SPRING SACK COATS.
CASSIMERE SUITS TO MATCH.
At figures Astoundingly Low as compared with war prices. An elegant stock of Uncut Goods for measure work. 5 31 1m4p

BARGAINS IN FINE CLOTHING
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
"Brown Stone Clothing Hall,"
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT Street.
NEW STOCK AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
Having sold out our stock of Clothing or Gentlemen and Boys, carried over from the late fire, our entire stock of
FASHIONABLE READY-MADE CLOTHING IS THE NEWEST,
As Our Prices are the Lowest.
MAGNIFICENT SPRING STOCK
Now Ready, to Suit Everybody.
CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.
Our newly-fitted up Custom Department now contains the largest assortment of all the fashionable New Fabrics for our patrons to select from.
SUITS, CIVIL AND MILITARY,
MADE UP TO ORDER PROMPTLY,
In the highest style, and at moderate prices.
Boys' Clothing.
In this Department of our Stock is also unrivalled.
THE BEST IN THE CITY,
At the Lowest Prices.
Orders executed at shortest notice.
THE CHOICEST STOCK OF
READY-MADE CLOTHING
IN PHILADELPHIA,
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
"Brown Stone Clothing Hall,"
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT Street
4 11w2[4p]

POSTPONEMENT.
THE UNITED STATES PRIZE CONCERT
TO HAVE BEEN GIVEN AT
CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE
Monday, May 28, 1866,
Will positively take place at the
RINK HALL,
WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO,
On Monday, July 9, 1866,
On which occasion
HALF A MILLION DOLLARS IN PRIZES
WILL BE PRESENTED TO TICKET-HOLDERS,
INCLUDING
$100,000 IN GREENBACKS.
The postponement is an unavoidable necessity, not so much in consequence of the number of tickets yet unsold, as the positive necessity there is for the proper registration of those already disposed of, which has been delayed in consequence of the negligence and carelessness of a portion of our Agents in making their proper returns.
WE ADVISE ALL PARTIES WANTING TICKETS
To send for them without delay, as we have but a limited number yet on hand. We wish most particularly to impress upon the minds of our Agents the importance of their making their returns at once, and of rectifying whatever errors may have crept into their reports heretofore. We will say to those sending for tickets, that if they should all be sold at the time their order is received the money will be returned.
No applications for new agencies for the sale of tickets will be considered, as we have no more than sufficient tickets to supply those Agents we have already appointed. Tickets are for sale at the principal Hotels, Book and Music Stores in this city, and at our office, No. 133 DEARBORN Street. Price $1 each; sent by mail on receipt of price and stamp for return postage.
We invite the particular attention of persons wishing to order tickets by mail to the following
SPECIAL TERMS, OR CLUB RATES.
Any party procuring a club of five or more names for tickets, and forwarding us the money for the same, will be allowed the following commission, viz:—
WE WILL SEND
5 Tickets to one address for $4 50
10 do do do 9 00
20 do do do 17 50
30 do do do 26 25
40 do do do 35 00
50 do do do 43 50
100 do do do 85 00
In every case send the name and post office address of each subscriber.
Money by draft, post office order, or in registered letters may be sent at our risk.
All communications should be addressed to
WIGGINS, BRADFORD & CO.,
No. 133 DEARBORN Street,
Chicago, Illinois.
The proprietor will donate to the Douglas and Lincoln Monument Fund $2000; also, there will be $2000 reserved from the person drawing the $30 000 prize for the same purpose.
References.—Hon Wilkinson, ex Senator, of Minnesota; Hon. George V Lawrence M. C., of Pennsylvania; Hon Alexander Randall, ex-Governor of Wisconsin; Hon Major Dan Mace, ex M. C. of Indiana; Hon Isa J Lavcock of Kansas; Hon William Leffingwell, Lyons, Iowa; Hon. Joseph Knox, of Chicago; Hon. C. Graves Smith, of Minnesota; Jacob Forsyth, Agt. M. S. R. R., Chicago Illinois; M. Kronberg & Co., importers of watches, Chicago; Mansell White & Co., New Orleans, La. 5 28 mw1 12t4p

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IMMENSE DISPLAY OF
PLAIN AND COLORED WORKS,
FOR TRADE SALES AND EXHIBITIONS.
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STILSON & BOYER.
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A Confederate Novel of Great Power.
Which is bound to have a large sale.
One volume, 12mo. Price $1 75

Louisville Journal—"The Last Southern Novel.—'Roebuck'—This new Southern work is a powerfully written novel, depicting in graphic colors some of the scenes and horrors of the late war. The South and its institutions during the late memorable struggle are well portrayed. Connected with the scenes described in the book is a beautiful love romance, making the work doubly interesting and exciting. In future days, when people will want to read of the scenes of the late war, and of life during the so-called Southern Rebellion, this book will be remembered."

The Cincinnati Commercial thus speaks of "Roebuck:"—"This is a war novel, written by a Rebel, and is rather above the average of such literature. There is a good deal of politics, in proportion to the love in the book, and the battles of the late war, as seen from the Southern standpoint, come out strong."

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Startling Miracle. Invisible Photographs, 4 in a pack, for 25 cents, sent by mail everywhere, on receipt of price. Liberal discount to the trade. Send your orders to
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DEALER IN PICTURES, FRAMES, PHOTOGRAPHS, ETC., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

A BOOK FOR EVERY WOMAN.
WHY NOT?
By Dr. Stover. 16mo, Cloth. 80 cents
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HORSE TRAINING MADE EASY!
A NEW AND PRACTICAL SYSTEM OF TEACHING AND EDUCATING THE HORSE,
BY ROBERT JENNINGS, V. S.,
Author of the "Horse and his Diseases," "Cattle and their Diseases," "Sheep, Swine, and Poultry," etc., etc.
With numerous illustrations, cloth. Price $1·25.
This popular author, who has made the Horse his life-long study, and whose wonderful power over him is shown in the readiness with which he makes a willing subject of the most intractable, has at last consented to make his system public. It is so simple and withal harmonizes so thoroughly with the nature of this noble and useful animal that a boy fifteen or sixteen years of age may handle and break the wildest one to harness in a very short time.
It tells you—
How to break a kicking horse.
How to break a balky horse.
How to break a halter puller.
How to break pulling on the bit.
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How to teach a horse tricks.
How to drive by the whip, without bridle, bit or reins.
How to make him trot honest.
How to shoe a horse.
How to make him stand for shoeing.
How to make him stand to be curried.
How to make him back well.
How to make him stand while getting into a carriage.
How to halter a colt alone.
How to make a colt follow you.
How to bit colts without blitting harness.
How to teach a horse to make a bow.
How to teach him to kiss you.
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How to teach him to waltz, etc., etc.
Sent to any address postpaid on receipt of price.
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JOHN E. POTTER & CO., Publishers,
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TO JOBBERS.—SITUATION WANTED BY a First-class Business Man, who has had twelve years' experience in the Dry Goods and small ware trade, both in English and American houses. Address T. LAMBERT, "Evening Telegraph" Office. 1t8

M. B. HORN,
CONTINENTAL CIGAR WAREROOMS,
No. 838 SANSOM Street,
Rear of Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.
Importer and Dealer in Choicest Brands of Cigars and Tobaccos, wholesale and retail.
SAMPLE ROOM. 6 2 smw1m

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

General Steedman's Report for South Carolina, Florida, and the Sea Islands.

AUGUSTA, Ga., June 4.—Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.—Sir:—We have the honor to submit the following report of our inspection of the operations of the Freedmen's Bureau in the military departments of South Carolina and Florida, and of the condition of the freedmen's settlements on the Sea Islands and sea-coast under General Sherman's order:—

SOUTH CAROLINA.

We did not visit many of the Bureau agents in this State, owing to the inaccessibility of the stations, but confined our inspection mainly to the districts, the headquarters of which are Columbia, Charleston, and Hamburg.

Brevet Major-General Scott, the present Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau, upon entering upon the discharge of his duties, greatly reduced the issue of rations to freedmen. The supplies furnished consisted of pork or bacon, fresh beef, flour, or soft bread, hard bread, corn meal, beans, peas, and hominy, sugar, vinegar, candles, soap, salt and pepper. The reduction of the issue of rations made by General Scott since taking charge of the affairs of the Bureau in South Carolina, clearly indicates, in our judgment, that his predecessor, General Saxton, issued a much larger number of rations than would have been required had he pursued the wise policy since inaugurated by General Scott of employing proper means to induce the freedmen to labor, instead of encouraging them to depend upon the Government for support. We think there will be no necessity for the issuing of rations in this department to either freedmen or "refugees," beyond the present season, if the policy of General Scott is carried out.

BUREAU PLANTING AT COLUMBIA.

The first point in South Carolina where we commenced our investigation was Columbia. Here we found Brevet Brigadier-General Ely, Sub-Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau, who has charge of a district which embraces an indefinite number of counties. We were unable to obtain from him a statement of the extent of territory over which he presided, for the reason that he himself did not know the limits of his jurisdiction. This officer is quite extensively engaged in the cultivation of plantations. His planting interests in the vicinity of Columbia required so much of his time that, in one instance, at least, we found he had seriously neglected his duties.

General Ely stated to us that he was cultivating two plantations on Government account leased by himself as Bureau Agent, at a cash rent of five thousand dollars a year. On three other plantations he stated that he had put freedmen to work and furnished them with Government rations, which were to be paid for out of their crops. One of these plantations, he afterwards said, had been rented by William B. Shepley, of the 25th Ohio Infantry, who had been a clerk in his office. He (General Ely) had put the freedmen to work on the plantation while Shepley was away at his home, and had promised to give them one-half of the crop.

A PHILANTHROPIC CHAPLAIN.

Chaplain M. French, U. S. C. T., Bureau Missionary and Superintendent of Marriage Relations, and Lieutenant L. J. Lott, Sub-Assistant Commissioner, having charge of a freedmen's camp at Charleston, are in partnership with Mrs Hanehan, of Charleston, in cultivating a plantation on Edisto Island. They furnished fifteen hundred dollars in money to carry on the plantation, and are to receive one-half the net profits of the undertaking. They purchase supplies in Charleston and forward them to the plantation. Chaplain French explained to us that in making this agreement with Mrs. Hanehan, he was actuated solely by a desire to assist her to furnish labor for the poor freedmen; but with even an ordinary crop he will not receive less than two hundred and fifty to three hundred per cent. on the money advanced.

When we called the attention of General Scott to the planting operations of General Ely, Chaplain French, and Lieutenant Lott, he evinced his disapprobation of the action of these officers.

GENERAL SCOTT'S ADMINISTRATION.

Under the guidance of General Scott the condition of the freedmen in Charleston has been very much improved, and the bad feeling which had grown up between the whites and blacks under the former administration is gradually wearing away. Most of the freedmen are now at work, and receive good wages.

SEA ISLANDS.

On the 13th of May we left Charleston by steamer, and visited first the sea islands on the coast of South Carolina, which have been and still are, together with the islands on the coast of Georgia, under the exclusive control of the Freedmen's Bureau. There are on these islands one hundred and forty-one valid possessory titles to land held by the freedmen under the order of General Sherman. They encumber thirty-two plantations situated on James, Johns, Wadmalaw, and Edisto Islands.

The number of freedmen now on all the South Carolina islands is about thirty thousand. They form, however, but a proportion of the aggregate number who have occupied the islands since General Sherman's order was issued. Many of those who first came here remained on the islands but a short time, and then returned to their homes on the main land; others who made small crops gathered them in and left to seek other more profitable employment.

PORT ROYAL.

There are no land grants under General Sherman's order on Port Royal Island, but the freed people hold and are cultivating a considerable portion of this island under tax titles. Some of them made their third crop last season on these lands; but, notwithstanding the advantages thus enjoyed, they are nearly all of them now in destitute circumstances. Their present impoverished condition is attributable to the fact that their crops were purchased by Beaufort storekeepers and others at merely nominal rates, in most instances at less than a fourth of their real value. These thrifty traders, many of whom came their advent at Beaufort with the army, purchased the Sea Island cotton of the freedmen at ten cents a pound in the seed, and have this season already secured mortgages on a large proportion of the freedmen's growing crops, in some instances even on their lands.

From St. Catharine's we went to Sapelo Islands which is cultivated exclusively by Messrs. Dickson and McBride. The freedmen here are working the land for two-thirds of the crop, and so far as we could perceive, were well treated and cared for, and will make money if they can be protected from the bad influence of an unprincipled man who came among them last year with a permit from Captain Ketchum, Bureau agent under General Saxton, bought their cotton at ten cents a pound in the seed, and paid them mainly in whisky. This vicious man has exerted such an evil influence over these freedmen as to make them dissatisfied with an exceedingly liberal contract. On

ST. SIMON'S ISLAND

there are eighteen valid land grants encumbering four plantations. There are between five and six hundred freedmen on the island, most of whom are working for wages, are well fed, and appear to be perfectly contented. On two of the plantations they were working without formal contracts, but we were assured by the Bureau agent that these freedmen relied confidently on being fairly dealt with by their employers. Our visit to this island satisfied us that the freedmen there were doing exceedingly well.

OGECHEE RIVER SETTLEMENT.

This settlement, embracing originally several hundred freed people, the largest colony on the coast under General Sherman's order, was last year under the control of Rev. Mr. Tiffany, an agent of the Bureau appointed to that position by General Saxton.

On taking charge of this settlement Mr. Tiffany hired twenty-five freedmen as a guard, armed them with United States muskets, and used them to prevent any white man entering the settlement. Even United States officers who had not Mr. Tiffany's pass were halted and were refused the use of the Government boat to cross the Ogechee river. This guard of twenty-five men, who served the entire season, were to be paid out of the proceeds of the rice crop raised by the freedmen of the settlement. Mr Tiffany gave them certificates for the amount due them, which certificates they still hold, but are unable to get either rice or money.

WHAT BECAME OF THE RICE CROP.

All the freed people of this colony were supplied through the season with Government rations, which were to be paid for out of their crops. We were informed by the Bureau officers of the department that none of these rations have ever been repaid. A very considerable crop of rice was made by the freedmen, and Mr. Tiffany, the agent, advertised sixty thousand bushels of it for sale. General Tilson who had in the interim assumed charge of the Bureau for Georgia, seeing the advertisement, ordered the sale to be suspended, and notified Mr. Tiffany that only bonded officers were authorized to sell Government property.

What disposition was eventually made of this rice crop, or who received the profits of it, we were unable to ascertain. Mr Tiffany shortly after this retired, whether voluntarily or otherwise, can only be determined by the records, which are not within our reach. Most of the freed people of the settlement became disheartened and voluntarily abandoning their land grants, are now working under contracts for the owners of the land or the persons who have rented plantations from land owners.

THE RECOMMENDATION.

In our opinion the most equitable solution of the question of the occupation of the sea islands and the coast under the order of General Sherman, will be to surrender the lands to the former owners on the 1st day of January next, requiring the landowners to pay to the freedmen the value in money of all improvements made by them while occupying the lands, this to be determined by a commission appointed by the Government. Of course, we do not mean by this to suggest an interference with any of the freedmen who may desire to surrender the lands they are now occupying at any time prior to that period, by arrangement between themselves and the owner of the land. General's Tilson and Scott both concur with us, that this arrangement will give general satisfaction to both the freedmen and the land owners. Should this recommendation be adopted by the Government, we respectfully suggest that the order be issued before the 1st of September next, so as to give both parties ample time make their arrangements for the next season's planting.

JACKSONVILLE.

We next visited Jacksonville, the headquarters of Captain Webster, who has charge of several counties, in which the freed people are generally at work, and are liberally compensated.

There had been at this place a few days before our visit much bad feeling between the white and colored people, produced by irritating false reports circulated by vicious persons; but through the efforts of the Governor of the State, the Department Commander, and the officers of the Bureau, harmony and mutual confidence had been restored.

Very respectfully yours,
J. B. STEEDMAN, Major-General,
J. S. FULLERTON, Brigadier-General.

CASE OF JEFF. DAVIS.

Question of His Release by the Government on Parole or Bail.

From the Tribune of to-day.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Charles O'Conor states that the President will give him an answer to-morrow upon the question of turning over Jeff Davis to Judge Underwood's Court. He seems perfectly confident of final success. There is a rumor, however, that no action in the matter will be taken at present by the President, but that the question will be postponed.

From the Herald of to-day.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The interest in the Jeff. Davis case has subsided rapidly since it became known that Judge Underwood had decided adversely to his application for admission to bail. It seems that Davis' counsel gained the substantial concurrence of the Judge and the Attorney-General to all the points they raised, for both admitted it was a bailable offense; but the Radicals got wind of the probable termination of the affair, and brought all the pressure possible to bear against Davis' liberation. Two delegations of them visited Judge Underwood in Alexandria on Sunday, and urged him by all the arguments at their command to reconsider what was understood by them to be his determination, and to compel the President to assume the responsibility of Davis' enlargement or confinement. It is likely their reasoning influenced Judge Underwood to some extent, for his decision on Monday was not what was expected by Mr. O'Conor and others. The President is understood to consider the matter a purely judicial one, in which he cannot properly interfere. President Lincoln suspended the act of habeas corpus, and Congress legalized it until the end of the Rebellion, unless sooner revoked by Presidential proclamation.

The Rebellion has been declared at an end, and the habeas corpus restored. He therefore considers an application for a writ of habeas corpus the proper procedure. The court would then be compelled to grant the writ or give reason for the refusal. Mr. O'Conor appears disinclined to press the matter in this way, and expects to leave for New York to-morrow. It may be said in this connection that several United States judges have already decided in similar cases that treason was a bailable offence. Bradley Johnson, of Maryland, was released thus by Judge Giles.

Appeal from President Roberts to the Fenian Brotherhood.

LUDLOW STREET JAIL, New York, June 12.—To the Fenian Brotherhood and Irishmen of America—Brothers and Countrymen:—The Irish people of America are again united in the cause of Irish independence and universal freedom. The cheers which arose from the Irish soldiers at Limestone Ridge, as the English foe went fleeing before their avenging steel, has found a responsive echo in every Irish heart, and made us one in love, purpose, and resolve. We see, after ages of foul oppression, the unquenchable desire of Irish independence blaze forth anew, and, as it sweeps along the cities and prairies of this vast continent, it gathers within its magic influence five millions of Irish hearts, and twice five millions of friends of freedom and foes of despotism. Arise, then, my countrymen, and nerve yourselves, for the struggle is nobly commenced. Cast aside every consideration that would darken the dawning hopes of your enslaved countrymen. Be true to liberty, your country, and your God, and your native land, instead of being a lazar-house of slavery, will soon be the garden of freedom.

Stand firm by the cause. Be not dismayed at obstacles. You must surmount them, and you will. Let cowardice and ignorance desert and denounce you. What of that? The true men are still a legion, and the struggle must not be abandoned, even though our soldiers should be compelled, through the over-zeal of the United States officials, to abandon the present campaign. There is no turning back for us, my countrymen. Our movement must and shall advance. Retrogression would entail eternal infamy, and bring a deeper stain of slavery upon your country and race; and it is as legitimate for you to attack English power in Canada, as it was for England to attack France there, or France and America, England.

Remember in union there is strength, and *that* union which has been cemented by the blood of our gallant brothers must be eternal; and let the man be anathematized and banned who, with lying lips or evil heart, would dare to weaken or dissolve it. Be true to Ireland, steadfast in the right, and undismayed by obstacles; and, remember that,

"Freedom's battle once begun,
Bequeathed from bleeding sire to son,
Though baffled oft, is ever won."

I remain, with unchanged determination and regard, your countryman,

WILLIAM R. ROBERTS,
President Fenian Brotherhood.

—Sir Walter Scott, walking once with Lady Scott, saw some lambs, and remarked on their beauty. "Yes," said the wife, "lambs are beautiful—boiled!" We read that Mrs. Wordsworth was once walking in a grove and heard a farmer's wife soliloquizing. "Oh my, I *do* love stock-doves." The heart of the poet's wife yearned towards that Amaryllis. "But," continued the old woman, "there be's some what likes 'em in a pie; but for my part there is nothing like 'em stewed in onions." Horace Smith tells of a city miss who accosted a keeper of sheep in the field, as she glowed with a desire for an Arcadian concert, "Oh, gentle shepherd, prithee tell me where's your pipe?" to which the man replied, "I left it to hum, miss, 'cause I hain't got no baccy."

—Miss Catharine Yeates, daughter of the late Hon. Jasper Yeates, Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, died in Lancaster last week, at the advanced age of eighty-three years. Miss Yeates was the founder of and sole contributor to the establishing of the Yeates Institute, in Lancaster, designed for the education of young men for the Episcopal ministry. For this purpose she devoted a very large legacy bequeathed to her by the late E. S. Burd, Esq., of Philadelphia, the amount exceeding $26,000; besides which, for several years previous to the legacy coming into her possession, the widow of Mr. Burd having a life interest therein, Miss Yeates contributed $800 a year from her own private means for the same purpose.

—A provost marshal writes:—One of the provost guard brought a colored man into the office, charged with stealing watermelons. As he was being led away I said to him:—

"I hope, Tom, that I may never see you here again."

He turned to me with a peculiar, shrewd expression, and said:—

"You wouldn't ha' seen me dis time, cap'n, if de sogers hadn't a fotch me."

—Under the head of "Oil Lands, Dog-Cheap," the *Titusville Club*, a new paper, says:—

"It is a fact that the interest on the McKinney farm, near Pithole City, was sold last week for the consideration of a 'bull pup,' and one hundred dollars in Oil City money."

—A man living in Haynes county, Mississippi, recently awoke from a comfortable nap of fifty-six hours precisely. He took his snooze in a barn loft, and was unaccountably missing to his friends during that period.

—There are eighteen aspirants for the office of Mayor of Newport, Kentucky.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—*Brutus; or, The Fall of Tarquin* is rarely played, though it is a tragedy full of action and interest. Mr Booth has a part most especially suited to him from its versatility. In the first scenes, representing the feigned imbecility of "Brutus," the revelation of the true character in all its grandeur, and the iron, inexorable justice struggling with paternal love, at the end, all make up a performance that displays Booth's genius in all its phases. Some years ago he played it at the Arch, producing an immense effect.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Miss Ettie Henderson continues her lively and versatile performances at this theatre, repeating by request, the play of *The Youthful Days of Richelieu* and *Katty O'Sheal*. Last evening *Satan in Paris* was given with much effect, Mr. James dividing the honors with Miss Henderson.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—We understand that Mrs. Garrettson will again assume the reins of government, having bought Mr. Grover's interest in this theatre. Mr. Sion and Mrs. Garrettson will commence their season in July.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—Mr. Pearson appears as "Bob Brierly;" Mr. Fannin as "Hawkshaw." The parts have never been in better hands, and the piece is well put on the stage.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[For Additional Local Items see Third Page.]

A SUMMARY EJECTMENT.—On the ground floor of No. 604 Chesnut street, for some years, Mr. Florence Fitzpatrick has carried on the business of a general auctioneer. His stock has generally consisted of articles of stationery, jewelry, and other goods of cheap and showy varieties. His store forms a part of the fine brown stone establishment fronting upon Chesnut and Sixth streets. Several days since Mr. Fitzpatrick, through his counsel applied for a legal injunction to restrain Mr. Childs from making various alterations in the rear wall of his premises, which he declared would prove prejudicial to his interests. The complainant contended that his lease of the premises was yet unexpired, while the respondent declared that it had long since overrun, and that the tenant remained upon his sufferance alone. The case was decided against the tenant, but the irate proprietor declared to his lawyers that he could not submit to the decision, and maintained his position, in spite of their advice to keep cool, and not run afoul of the law.

At six o'clock this morning preparations were made to put the stock and fixtures of the entire establishment upon the street, and thus legally dispossess the tenant.

Previously an entrance through the last wall from the adjoining store had been nearly effected. This morning the aperture was found to be strongly barricaded from within. A workman attempted to remove the obstructions, but he was speedily fired upon once by a person within, who was in company with the proprietor. The front door was then unwillingly opened by those within, and thus an entrance was effected by the constable and deputies. A short hand-to-hand struggle, resulting in a blackened eye and bloodied nose, then occurred; but was only momentary, and the two violent individuals were speedily ejected from the premises. Lieutenant McKinley, of the Reserves, with a sergeant and a squad of officers preserved perfect order during the morning, while the goods and heavy iron safe were being placed upon the sidewalk. Many spectators paused for a moment to observe the novel spectacle.

THE WISSAHICKON OIL WELLS.—A party of gentlemen, owning land in the neighborhood of Wissahickon creek, have long been possessed with the idea that the ragged hills on that picturesque stream must contain petroleum. Men who have operated in oil in the interior of the State, and who are familiar with the character of the ground upon which oil is found, have visited the country around Wissahickon, and are of the opinion that it contains the precious article. We do not know anything about the matter ourselves, and will not believe it until oil is discovered. The company have, however, commenced work in earnest. They are going to try. It will be an experiment. They have plenty of money, we suppose, and are just curious enough to try the thing. They have organized themselves under the name of the Wissahickon Oil Company, and have already erected several derricks, shafts, etc. These have been working for some time. Two wells have been sunk, one to the depth of 240 feet, but as yet no oil has made its appearance. At a depth of 12 feet gas and a kind of oily matter was discovered, but the real article has failed to appear. The new oil territory is about five miles distant from the heart of the city, and is inclosed with a fence. The engines are working daily, and large crowds of people flock there to see the *modus operandi*. None are allowed to enter the premises just now. The company evidently want to be a little more successful if possible, before the curious will be allowed admittance. If oil should be discovered so near our city, it will be an immense sensation, and we cannot tell where the matter will end.

THE AMERICAN PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION.—The Right Worthy Grand Lodge of the United States American Protestant Association is holding its session here, having commenced on Monday, and will continue until Thursday evening. The attendance is unusually large, particularly from the Western States. The election of officers resulted in the choice of the following:—

Right Worthy Grand Master—John H. Buente, of Ohio.
Deputy Grand Master—James McConnell, of Massachusetts.
Grand Treasurer—James Smyth, of Pennsylvania.
Grand Secretary—John Craig, of Pennsylvania.
Assistant Secretary—Amor S. Redstreake, of Pennsylvania.
Grand Chaplain—Thomas Blackburne, of New York.
Grand Conductor—Robert Timson, of Rhode Island.
Grand Tyler—Jacob Roberts, of Rhode Island.

AN EXAMPLE WORTHY OF IMITATION.—"Hide not your light under a bushel" is a good maxim, whose teaching should be implicitly followed whenever any good deed has been done to help on any part of human nature. At a late meeting of the Directors of the Market Street Passenger Railway, on the suggestion of the efficient President, John S. Morton, the salaries of the drivers and conductors of the road were ordered to be raised on and after the 1st of July to $2·25 per day for the former, and $2 50 for the latter. Each employe also has the privilege of working six days per week if he be so minded. This makes a voluntary increase of twenty-five cents per day for each man, a serious item in a large company. But the Market street road, while ever endeavoring to accommodate the public, is as ever intent to advance the health and happiness of its own gentlemanly employes.

CONVENTION OF GLASS MANUFACTURERS.—The fifth annual meeting of the Flint Glass Manufacturers of the United States met at the Continental Hotel at 11 o'clock to-day. The officers of the meeting are:—President, D. Jarvis Boston; Vice-Presidents, John L. Hobbs, Wheeling, J. Saville, Brooklyn; Secretary, James B. Lynn, Pittsburg. The morning session was occupied by consultation and private conversation, no business of public interest being transacted. The Convention will regularly open to-morrow for business purposes, when many important questions appertaining to the manufacture of glass will be discussed. As this is a branch of trade that is of great importance to our country, it is worthy of attention. A grand reunion will be held this afternoon, preparatory to the duties of to-morrow.

ALLEGED THIEF.—A colored man named Burr Keyser was arrested this morning at Third and Market streets, having in his possession a valise, containing clothing, a naturalization paper bearing the name of George Cassidy, a cash receipt, and a discharge from the army made out in the same name. Keyser had a hearing before Alderman Stibbard, and was held to bail to answer the charge of larceny.

THIEVES FRIGHTENED OFF.—About half-past 4 o'clock this morning, the clothing store of Mr. Meticurph, No. 2228 Callowhill street, was entered by the rear of the building. The thieves packed up about six thousand dollars worth of goods, and were in the act of placing them in a wagon, when a citizen named Grover coming along, they were frightened off, leaving the goods behind them.

DANGEROUSLY HURT.—At seven o'clock this morning Mrs. Hogg, residing at No. 885 Perth street, Fourteenth Ward, jumped from the roof of her residence on to the pavement, injuring herself so severely that she is not expected to recover. Mrs Hogg has for some time past been suffering from a derangement of the head.

ARM INJURED.—This morning, at half-past six o'clock, Robert Lynch, aged fifteen years, residing in Cotton street, Manayunk, had his arm caught in the carding machine of Delter's woolen mill, Manayunk, and badly injured. The sufferer was removed to his home.

BASE BALL.—Yesterday afternoon a game of base ball was played at Twenty-fourth and Ridge Road, between the Suitable Club recently organized at Second and Germantown road, and the Swiftfoot Base Ball Club, resulting in a victory for the former club. The game stood—Suitables 34; Swiftfoot, 21.

INFANT FOUND.—About half past 9 o'clock last evening, a male infant was found on the steps of a house on Pine street, below Fourth.

THE GOOD TEMPLARS.—The annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of Independent Order of Good Templars commenced its session at 10 A. M., in the Assembly Buildings. The following officers were present:—J. F. Crouch, G. W. C. T.; Daniel Rife, G. W. C.; Mary J. Holtzworth, G. W. V. T.; L. Ellen Wright, G. W. S.; J. C. E. Moore, G. W. T.; Rev. J. W. Eddie G. W. Chaplain; U. V. Mace, G. W. M.; Sallie Contner, G. W. I. G.; Samuel G. Behmer, G. W. O. G.; Sallie G. Newell, W. D. M.

Opened with prayer from the G. W. Chaplain, Rev J. W. Eddie.

The largest delegation ever in attendance on any Grand Lodge were assembled at an early hour. Great interest was manifested, and this great temperance organization bids fair to wield a tremendous power for the furtherance of the cause. This Order has, within the past year, more than doubled the number of its organizations throughout the State, and increased its membership nearly threefold.

There is at present one temperance organization in this State that equals it in numbers and influence, embracing as it does both sexes in its social and moral influence, recognizing equally the interest that both male and female have in the advancement of temperance.

This annual gathering, which is held for the first time in this city, will continue its sessions for three days.

FIREWORKS.—We take pleasure in calling the attention of our numerous readers to the large and varied selection of plain and colored works, consisting of Rockets, Bengolas, Crackers, etc., suitable for trade sales and exhibitions; together with grand exhibition pieces, from $4 to $100 each. The attention of the city and country trade is directed to Stilson & Boyer's warehouse, No. 138 South Delaware avenue.

MATCH GAME OF BASE BALL.—The match game, which was postponed from last Thursday, will positively take place to morrow, June 14th, between the Columbia, of Bordentown, and Minerva, on the Athletic's ground, Fifteenth and Columbia avenue. Game commences at 2½ o'clock.

HOUSE ENTERED AND ROBBED.—This morning, at an early hour, the house No. 38 Queen street was entered and robbed of a watch chain, articles of clothing, and $83 in money. The thieves made good their escape.

THE SOLDIERS' HOME.—This excellent institution will be opened with appropriate ceremonies to-morrow evening. Distinguished speakers will be in attendance to add to the interest of the occasion. Let all who honor the brave be present.

SERIOUS CHARGE.—Catharine Morrisey was arrested at Twenty-fifth and Pine streets yesterday upon the charge of rescuing a prisoner and inciting to riot. She had a hearing before Alderman Patchell, and was held in $2000 bail to answer.

"A WISE PHYSICIAN, skilled on wonders to heal, is more than armies to the public weal." So said Homer, three thousand years ago. A wise physician, in our day, will present the medicines which experience has shown to be efficacious. Especially in seasons of epidemic, he will be slow to try experiments upon his patients; to the credit of the great body of the professors; we record that they recommend and prescribe *MARSDEN'S ASIATIC CHOLERA CURE* to their patients. The formula, according to which it is prepared, commends itself to their reason *a priori*, and experience proves *a posteriori*—that its operation is just what was to have been anticipated and was desired. *Depot, No. 487 Broadway, New York. For sale by all druggists.*

THE SHIFTING SANDS AND CHANGING STYLES.—
A skilful pilot, ne'er misled,
Notes changes in the river bed;
The mighty ship in his control
Avoids each quicksand, snag, or shoal.

The fickle river's shifting sand
Might cause the noble ship to strand,
And careful pilots, when aboard,
Should be obeyed in every word.

The changing styles will also, too,
Cause clothiers frequently to rue
That they do not, like PERRY, note
Each change in pants, or vest, or coat.

WE ADVERTISE BEST ON THE BACKS OF OUR CUSTOMERS. EVERY GARMENT WE SELL IS A FIRST-CLASS RECOMMENDATION. Therein lies the secret of the long continued and still increasing rush to the "STAR." Our stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING IS IMMENSE, and from it all can be accurately fitted. Piece goods of every variety. Cutters of well-known ability, and all who leave their measure are sure to be pleased. PRICES THE LOWEST IN PHILADELPHIA. Call and be satisfied.

STAR CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
LOW PRICES AND FASHIONABLE GOODS,
No. 609 CHESNUT STREET, SIGN OF STAR,
PERRY & Co.

CAUTION TO STRAWBERRY EATERS—
In partaking of the most delicious and most popular of berries, you will have to be cautious in regard to three things:—In the first place, don't consume too many (a quart at a time is enough for any moderate person) nor take a drink of ice-water, or cold milk, immediately after them. Secondly, If you wear a moustache, and are partaking of your berries in company, don't allow a very large quantity of cream to accumulate on the hirsute ornament. Thirdly, Be careful not to stain your new summer suit, though it *was* bought so very cheaply, at Tower Hall!

WE HAVE—
All-wool Fancy Cassimere Pants, as low as $4 00
" " " *Vests* " 2 50
" *Black* " *Pants* " 5 00
" " *Cloth Vests* " 4 00
" *Fancy Cassimere Suits, to match*..... 14·00
" *Black Suits*..... 20·00
Advancing from these rates we have goods of all grades, up to the very finest fabrics, at prices reduced in proportion—Men's, Youths', and Boys'. THOUSANDS HAVE FOUND WITHIN THE PAST FEW WEEKS THAT WE ARE ACTUALLY SELLING GOOD, SERVICEABLE GOODS AT THE PRICES NAMED.

BENNETT & Co.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET.

HO! FOR THE COUNTRY!—But if you go be careful to omit nothing which can contribute to your health and enjoyment. Without health and vigor there can be no real enjoyment. If, therefore, your system shows signs of relaxation, be sure to use *MARSDEN'S CALISAYA TONIC*, which will restore the vital forces to their proper tone and action. The Calisaya Bark is *par excellence*. The Tonic, and this preparation, is confessedly the best made from that renowned remedy. *Depot, No. 487 Broadway, New York. For sale by all druggists.*

FINE ARTS.—*Important Sale of Oil Paintings.*—The lovers of art have an interesting event in prospect, in the great sale of Paintings from the American Art Gallery, New York, to take place at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 2020 Chesnut street, on next Friday, Saturday, and Monday evenings, 15th, 16th, and 18th, commencing at 8 o'clock. The collection is extensive, numbering some 250 pictures, and is in every way worthy the attention of connoisseurs. Among the collection will be found some very fine *Crystal Medallions* and *Pastels*. They are the productions of living American artists, and are to be sold solely for their encouragement.

TRUE MERIT APPRECIATED.—"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" have been before the public many years. Each year finds the Troches in some new, distant localities, in various parts of the world. Being an article of true merit, when once used the value of the Troches is appreciated, and they are kept always at hand, to be used as occasion requires. For Coughs, Colds, and Throat Diseases, the Troches have proved their efficacy.

OUR NEIGHBOR, De Smith, returned his income at six hundred dollars a year. The income tax man said he was not satisfied. De Smith, in reply, said he had much more reason to be dissatisfied with the smallness of his income than the Commissioner had. But persons with the smallest of incomes can be satisfied with the Summer Clothing bought at Charles Stokes & Co.'s "One Price," under the Continental.

STOKES & Co.,
STOKES & Co.,
READY-MADE FIRST-CLASS CLOTHING,
READY MADE FIRST CLASS CLOTHING,
ONE PRICE,
ONE PRICE,
No 824 CHESNUT ST., UNDER THE CONTINENTAL
No. 824 CHESNUT ST, UNDER THE CONTINENTAL.

FARMERS, provide yourselves with Perry Davis' Pain Killer at this season of the year, when colic, cholera morbus, dysentery, diarrhœa, etc., may disable your hands. Use it in every case of the kind, and my ears for it, if it does not effect a speedy cure; but be sure that you trust to no other remedy but the old, long-tried Perry Davis Pain Killer, which has never failed.

FEMALE TRUSSES, Braces, Supporters, Elastic Belts, and Stockings, built and elegant in finish, adjusted by a lady, at Needles', Twelfth street, first door below Race.

HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM.—The presence of this article in every lady's toilet is invaluable. Its continued use removes tan, freckles, pimples and roughness from the face and hands, and leaves the complexion smooth, transparent, and beautiful. It is absolutely free from injurious ingredients. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale everywhere.

PRICES REDUCED.—Cartes de visite, six for $1 00; large size photographs only $1 00. Life-size oil-colored at moderate prices, at B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street.

IF YOU must take medicines then take AYER'S, which are by far the most effectual remedies to be had anywhere.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Elastic Stitch and Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines. No. 730 Chesnut street.

"Lubricative peaking for steam engines.—for terms see 728 chesnut st., phila., and 35 dey st., new york."

GRANDMOTHER'S GINGERBREAD.—Excellent. Buy it of G. Byron Morse, No. 904 Arch street.

7·30s, 5-20s, 1881s, 10-40s, Compound Interest Notes, and Gold and Silver bought and sold by
DREXEL & Co.,
No. 34 S. THIRD Street.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES 7 3-10 and 5-20s wanted. De Haven & Brother, No 40 S. Third St.

POPULAR TAILORING.—
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
AND
FINE CUSTOM WORK.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

EDSON—McCOMB.—In New York, on the 9th instant, by the Rev G. H. Ludlow, WILLIAM D. EDSON, of Boston, to Miss SUE P. McCOMB, of Philadelphia.

FIELD—RIDDLE.—On the 6th instant, by Rev. William J. Stevenson, WILLIAM M. FIELD, of Philadelphia, to JEANNIE, only daughter of James Riddle, Esq., of Wilmington, Del. No cards.

GILLESPIE—DERINGER.—On the 12th instant, by the Rev. S. H. Geisy, WILLIAM GILLESPIE, Jr., to Miss EMELINE J., daughter of T. T. Deringer, Esq., both of this city.

NEWNAM—KEIM.—On the 12th instant, at the residence of the bride's uncle, No. 809 Franklin street, by Rev. Charles Hall, Mr. EDWARD M. NEWNAM, of Talbot county, Maryland, to Miss ELLA M. KEIM, daughter of Peter Keim, Esq., late of Cincinnati.

DIED.

BURNS.—On the 12th instant, ELIZA JANE, youngest daughter of Jane and the late Andrew Burns, aged 20 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her mother's residence, No. 1122 Elm street, below Girard avenue, on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Franklin Cemetery.

DONON.—On the 9th instant, Mrs. ELIZABETH DONON, in the 46th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 151 Otter street. To proceed to Glenwood Cemetery.

HOLLAND.—On the 12th instant, WILLIAM S. HOLLAND, Jr., son of Captain William S. and Helen A. Holland, aged 2 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 5 Placid place, Second street, above Christian, on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Moriah Cemetery.

HUNTER.—On First day evening, MARY HUNTER, aged 61 years.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her sister, Alice Hunter, No. 721 West street, near Nineteenth and Coates, on Fifth-day, 14th of Sixth month, at 9 o'clock.

JANNEY.—On Tuesday, the 12th instant, Mrs. LYDIA O., widow of the late Dr. Benjamin S. Janney, in the 69th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 11 Woodland Terrace, West Philadelphia, on Friday morning at 9 o'clock.

MIFFLIN.—On the 10th instant, BENJAMIN MIFFLIN, in the 69th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, Rising Star Lodge, No. 126, A. Y. M., and the Typographical Society, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 248 S. Twenty-first street, on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

FOR COOLING SODA-WATER OR OTHER drinks *quickly* the Patent Ice-Plane will be found most efficient, as it shaves a number full of snowy particles in a few moments. Soda fountains and bars should all be furnished with one. For sale by
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LITERATURE.

WORSHIP IN THE SCHOOL-ROOM. A MANUAL OF DEVOTION INTENDED ESPECIALLY FOR THE SCHOOL, AND ADAPTED TO THE FAMILY. By W. T. Wyllie. Schermerhorn, Bancroft & Co., No. 512 Arch street.

We hail with peculiar satisfaction such a work as the book before us. Its design is a good one, and its execution recommends it as a volume needed in every household and invaluable in every school. We will briefly endeavor to give an idea of its arrangement. There are two hundred and fifty-four lessons, suitable for the entire services of the day. The first is a hymn, with the music given, then follows a collection of the various verses of the Bible having bearing upon the special subject; then another hymn on the same topic, and finally a prayer, in which the idea promulgated in the former exercise is laid before the reader. Let us, to illustrate the plan, select a lesson for a day on any subject, say, "Temperance a Christian Virtue." The services open with the well known hymn:—

"Teach me, my God and King,
In all things Thee to see;
And what I do in any thing,
To do it as for Thee!

"To scorn the senses' sway,
While still to Thee I tend;
In all I do, be Thou the way,
In all, be Thou the end."

Then follows such selections from Scripture as the following:—

"1. Let your moderation be known to all men. The Lord is at hand.

"2. Wherefore, gird up the loins of your mind, be sober, and hope to the end, for the grace that is to be brought unto you, at the revelation of Jesus Christ.

"3. Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging; and whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise.

"4. Be not among wine bibbers; among riotous eaters of flesh;

"5. For the drunkard and the glutton shall come to poverty; and drowsiness shall clothe a man with rags.

"6. Add to your faith, virtue; and to virtue knowledge; and to knowledge, temperance; and to temperance, patience; and to patience, godliness.

"7. It is not for kings, O Lemuel, it is not for kings to drink wine; nor for princes, strong drink; lest they drink and forget the law, and pervert the judgment of any of the afflicted.

"8. Woe unto them that rise up early in the morning, that they may follow strong drink; that continue until night, till wine inflame them!

"9. While they are drunken as drunkards, they shall be devoured as stubble fully dry.'

The hymn so popular follows, commencing:—

"A charge to keep I have,
A God to glorify;
A never-dying soul to save,
And fit it for the sky."

Then the services are concluded by the following prayer by Hon. Joseph Allison, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas:—

"Our Father in heaven, enable us at this time to render to Thee an acceptable service. We approach Thee as suppliants in the name of our blessed Redeemer. Draw us, we beseech Thee, by the influence of Thy Holy Spirit, into intimate communion with Thyself.

"May we, in the exercise of a true and an abiding faith, trust in the promise of acceptance given to all who draw nigh unto the throne of Thy heavenly grace, in the name of our Lord Jesus.

"We would believe, help, Lord our unbelief, that we may approach Thee, even with boldness, encouraged by the Comforter, saying unto us, Fear not. We confess our sins before Thee, and acknowledge the justice of our condemnation by Thy holy law, for we have sinned against light and knowledge, and there is no hope in us; having no other refuge, we cling to the cross, and cry, Save, Lord, or we perish. Father, we implore Thy constant care and protection. How great is our need of it, Thou only knowest, assailed as we are by temptations which ever beset us.

"Grant that we may live a godly and Christian life, so that, by Thy grace assisting us, we may triumph over the assaults of the evil one, and in the end, come off conquerors, through our Lord Jesus Christ.

"May we daily grow in grace, and in the knowledge of God; adding to our faith, virtue; to virtue, knowledge; and to knowledge, temperance; and to temperance, patience; and to patience, godliness; that we may be conformed more and more to Thee, and become meet for the inheritance of the just made perfect.

"And, more especially, would we at this time pray, O most merciful God, that we may be kept from the sin of intemperance, and saved from the suffering, the degradation, and all the evils of drunkenness in this life, and from the doom of the impenitent in the life to come.

"How fearful, O God, is Thy decree, that no drunkard shall inherit eternal life!

"Subdue, we pray Thee, our carnal appetites and desires; enlighten our darkened understandings; purify and elevate our affections, that we may be able to lead peaceable, and quiet, and holy lives; cultivating the grace of temperance in all things; so that love, joy, peace, long suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, and temperance may abide in us.

"And at the end, with affections weaned from the things of earth, may we, purified from all sin, through the merits of our crucified Redeemer, be received to Thyself, and saved by Thy everlasting salvation."

Among the contributors of original prayers are all of the leading divines of our land, and of all denominations. There is no sectional creed espoused, but only the broad frame-work on which all Christendom stands.

From what we have said, the reader can easily infer that the work is one of great value, and supplies a want in the religious world. We have, in restricting it to the school-room and family, made an error. Individuals can use it with profit as well as assemblies. It is bound in very fine style, and in a form to be permanent and bear usage without injury. Too much credit cannot be given to Messrs. Schermerhorn, Bancroft & Co. for the energy displayed, and the manner in which they have got it up.

SHAKESPEARE'S DELINEATIONS OF INSANITY, IMBECILITY, AND SUICIDE. By A. O. Kellogg, M. D. Hurd & Houghton, New York. Philadelphia Agents: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

The little work before us is intended to cover a ground which has escaped almost all the other commentators of Shakespeare, or at least been treated of by them in such a manner as not to debar the expert from throwing new light upon the subject; and this intention is partially carried out. The writer is evidently a great admirer and a careful student of the bard, but he has not deep power of penetration, and, as a general commentator, is a failure. From his position as Physician of the Utica Insane Asylum, we might naturally expect that he would treat with skill those victims of mental malady depicted by the Father of the Drama. He has more than fulfilled expectation in some respects, and he has fallen far short of it in others. In point of numbers we find, if Dr. Kellogg is to be trusted, a far greater number of madmen in Shakespeare than we had any idea of. Under the heading of insane is classed "Lear," "Macbeth," "Lady Macbeth," "Hamlet," "Ophelia," "Jacques," and "Cordelia."

As imbeciles we are told that "Bottom," "Dogberry," "Elbow," "Shallow," "Malvolio," "Bardolph," "Nym," "Pistol," "Launce," and "Caliban" may be ranked together, while "Othello" is given as a suicide. From this it will be seen that the catalogue of character whose minds were weakened is decidedly larger than we had imagined. We did not know that "Macbeth" or "Lady Macbeth" were insane; nor do we that "Jacques" or "Cordelia;" while "Bottom" was only a stupid idler, and "Bardolph" may be classed rather as what is popularly denominated a "bummer," than an imbecile. While we doubt the propriety which classes "Caliban" as an idiot, the criticism, if such it could be called, on "Othello" is clearly out of place, and is, besides, extremely shallow. We turn with pleasure, however, from the defects of the work to its merits. "Lear" is finely treated of, and an amount of professional light poured upon the character which is most valuable; while of the treatment of "Hamlet" we cannot speak so highly. The character is taken up at the commencement of the play and carefully followed throughout; and any one who is familiar with the drama and examines with care the *critique* of Dr. Kellogg, cannot fail to be impressed with the belief that "Hamlet" was, indeed, insane. We quote that part of the examination of his character which treats of that portion of the play which is the great stumbling-block to the general reader:—

"The next appearance of 'Hamlet,' of importance in illustration of our position, is at the conclusion of scene iii., where he finds the king alone and at his attempted devotions. Here was an excellent opportunity for him to wreak his vengeance upon him, and he saw it. 'Now might I do it pat,' says he; but he does not, for the impulse under which alone he can act efficiently is not upon him, and his diseased will and infirmity of purpose are not sufficient for it; and framing a flimsy excuse, such as the fear that if he sent him into eternity while praying he would not be damned, and his revenge would be incomplete, he allows the opportunity to slip from him. He can make great resolves, but he can only execute by a diseased impulse, and this never serves him at the right time. That speedy vengeance which was the sworn purpose of his life is here prevented by his infirmity, and a mad impulse in a subsequent scene causes him to plunge his sword into the heart of poor old 'Polonius,' instead of the heart of the real culprit, his uncle.

"We now come to the extraordinary interview between Hamlet' and his mother. (Act 3, scene iv.) Perhaps no scene furnishes to the non-professional reader such strong evidence as this in favor of the theory of feigning. To us, however, he appears like one who, being really and truly insane has summoned all his powers for the accomplishment of his purposes one of which is to convince others that he is not mad. He can feign either sanity or insanity, as best suited his purposes at the time. Here, in the true spirit which animates him, he asserts in plain words that he is not mad, only in 'craft,' and in spite of all internal evidence to the contrary, most of his readers and critics are ready to believe him.

"'It is not madness I have uttered; bring me to the test.' Unfortunately the test he relies upon, though once considered infallible, is not now regarded as positive; indeed, as applicable to his case it is quite worthless. It strikes us as rather strange, too, that one who is really feigning for a purpose, should take so much pains to make others believe he is not doing so. He speaks rationally, yet sometimes wildly and obscurely, and the unmerciful manner in which he harrows up the feelings of his mother, blameworthy as she was, and so deserving of his severe censure, is in perfect keeping with his conduct towards Ophelia in a former scene. The reappearance of the ghost, now visible only to himself, shows the deep agitation of his mind, and with all his self-possession he is not able to suppress the emotions caused by this mental apparition.

"In Scenes ii and iii of Act 4, we see another phase of his malady. That peculiar levity of conduct evinced by the insane in view of the dreadful circumstances which they have brought upon themselves by their insane acts—circumstances which would cause the guilty sane to quake with fear—is here admirably shown, as also that waywardness and perversity peculiar to certain forms of insanity. He appears to have concealed the body of 'Polonius,' whom he has slain in an insane impulse, merely out of pure perversity, and not from any fear as to the consequences to himself from the deed. In answer to the question of 'Rosencrantz,' 'What have you done, my lord, with the dead body?' he says, quite significantly, 'Compounded it with the dust, whereto 'tis kin.'

"In the next scene, when the king asks him where is 'Polonius,' he answers:—'At supper. . . . Not where he eats, but where he is eaten; a certain convocation of politic worms are e'en at him. Your worm is your only emperor for diet;' and he continues to rally the king with the most caustic sarcasm, showing him the ultimate identity between a fat king and a lean beggar.

"Again, when the king puts the question, 'Where is Polonius?' he evades in a most provoking manner:—'In heaven; send thither to see: if your messenger find him not there, seek him i' the other place yourself.'

"We next find him bewailing his own imbecility of purpose in view of the expedition of young 'Fortinbras,' quite conscious apparently of his infirmity, yet wholly under its influence, and totally unable to overcome it."

* * * * * * * * * *

"We next meet 'Hamlet' in the churchyard, with that same levity of character and conduct which we have before glanced at as one of the characteristics of his disease. He jests with clowns, and moralizes over dry bones. Here, with all his own sorrowful experiences of human life fresh in his memory, and surrounded with the solemn evidences of the vanity of all earthly things, in the true spirit of madness he makes himself merry with things most grave and solemn. A skull grins with a ghastly smile upon him, and he in return smiles upon it, supposes it to have been the skull of a lawyer, and asks what has become of its 'tenures' and its 'tricks,' and wonders why it does not bring an action for battery against the clown for knocking it about with a dirty shovel. Here he utters that terrible sarcasm against 'men made of money:'—

"'*Ham.*—Is not parchment made of sheep skins?

"'*Hor.*—Ay, my lord and of calves-skins too.

"'*Hem.*—They are sheep and calves which seek out assurance in that.'

This scene with the grave-diggers is not merely rich in wit, humor, philosophy, and morality, but it possesses a profound psychological interest, and it is evident that 'Hamlet' acted very unnaturally under the circumstances, supposing him to be sane or feigning; or supposing him to be insane, acted in the true spirit of his disease, very naturally. The latter supposition is the more reasonable."

The work, taken as a whole, is a valuable addition to Shakespearian literature. It is issued by Hurd & Houghton, and forms an attractive accession to any gentleman's library. It is for sale by J. B. Lippincott & Co., from whom we have received a copy.

HORSE TRAINING MADE EASY. Being a New and Practical System of Teaching and Educating the Horse. By Robert Jennings. John E. Potter & Co., No. 617 Sansom street.

Our humanitarians have at last awakened to the fact that while they have been accustomed to prate about kindness to animals, they have allowed the most horrid brutality to be practised before their doors. The formation of societies is a great step in the right direction, and the publication of such a work as that before us is a powerful auxiliary to the extension of the principles of kindness to the brute creation.

Dr. Jennings has given us a book with two remarkably good qualities. He favors a sound doctrine, and lays it before us in such a manner as we can understand. As a general rule books on horses are so illogically arranged, that to any but a jockey they have no earthly significance. When, therefore, we say we can understand the present work, we pay it a high compliment. It is copiously illustrated, and in a manner which leaves no doubt as to the meaning of the technical terms. As a text-book for all who desire to understand the subject (and who does not?), we give it our hearty recommendation. It is neatly bound, in a popular form, by John E. Potter & Co., of this city.

THE ADMIRAL'S DAUGHTER. By Mrs. Marsh. T. B. Peterson.

Mrs. Marsh is already well and favorably known to our readers as the author of a number of popular novels. The present one is fully up to her reputation. It is a curious mingling of morality and immorality; of society as it is, and as theory makes it, and forms most pleasant and attractive summer reading—a large supply of which, by the-by, is being issued by Messrs. Peterson.

—We have also received from Gebbie & Keppel, No. 825 Filbert street, the agents for the work, the second part of Doré's Illustrated Bible. It is a beautiful typographical production, and of its merits as an exhibition of the art of engraving we spoke on Saturday. It is truly a magnificent production.

—We have also received from Lee & Sheppard, Boston, through G. W. Pitcher, No. 808 Chesnut street, "Why Not? A Book for every Woman," by Dr. Storer; and "Pictures of Country Life," by Alice Carey, from J. B. Lippincott & Co., of both of which we will speak on Saturday.

A BRIEF BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY.

Not long since we noticed a "Biographical Dictionary," issued by Charles Hole, revised by William A. Wheeler, and reprinted by Hurd & Houghton. After speaking of the difficulties of the task of issuing such a work, and how much easier it was to find fault than to originate a compendium so universal as the one before us, we had occasion to speak rather harshly of the preface to the work by Mr. Wheeler. We said:—

"It is a disagreeable task for an American reviewer to decide in favor of a foreigner, and in opposition to his countrymen. Yet we must confess that a more unjust introduction than was signed by Mr. W. A. Wheeler cannot be conceived. While in general terms he talks about the 'great industry, research, and general accuracy' of the original author, yet he at once plunges into my improvements, corrections, and additions. He states that he added one hundred American names, and mentions a dozen in alphabetical order. He states that he added some European names 'omitted,' and gives us ten, all of which could have been omitted and not missed. 'In no' a few instances I have been able to supply missing dates; while of dates erroneously given, or marked as doubtful, I have corrected or verified a still larger number.' It will thus be seen that Mr. Wheeler calls the reader's attention to the defects, slights all the merits, and takes as much credit to himself as possible. When it is remembered that Mr. Hole compiled twenty thousand names, into what insignificance does Mr. Wheeler's honored additional sink! Of all the dates filled up and corrected, we have no testimony except Mr. Wheeler's own words, as he gives us no means of distinguishing the original from the revised. Under the circumstances, we cannot but accuse the American editor of arrogating to himself undue credit, and detracting unjustly from the hard-earned honor of Mr. Hole. To the latter gentleman belongs by far the greater part, if not all the credit of the work. We will not sound Mr. Wheeler's praises; he has done so too freely himself."

At this criticism Mr. Wheeler has seen fit to take exception, and a copy of his letter has been furnished to us through Messrs. Hurd & Houghton:—

"ROXBURY, 6 June, 1866

* * * "The writer (a friend of Mr. Hole's, rather than an enemy of mine, I shall judge) misrepresents not only the statements of my 'Introductory Note,' but the general tone of it. I simply told a straightforward story about my connection with the work, and in doing so I was actuated, as I expressly said, by a desire to do justice to the English edition, as well as to the American public and myself. Mr. Hole was left to tell his own story, in his own preface, and there was therefore less need of my saying much about his share of the work, for any one who read the two would see that the chief merit of the book was his, and not mine. My object was to 'limit my responsibility,' and not to sound my own praises. Now I think the Dictionary was much improved in things small, and in things great, by the revision it received. The preface—which I have preserved—will attest that; and Miss ——— is another witness in the case, equally impartial and competent. I think that she would say that the book, as it now stands, was not only revised, but largely augmented and improved.'

"Very truly yours,
"WILLIAM A. WHEELER."

Having thus allowed Mr. Wheeler to tell his own tale, we would say a word. In regard to our being a friend of Mr. Hole, we have only to say that we never heard of Mr. Hole until we saw the American edition of his work; and as far as Mr. Wheeler is concerned, we were predisposed in his favor by his reputation as assistant editor of "Webster's Dictionary." What we said was founded entirely on what we esteemed the merits of the case. We were told that a British work was reprinted, but that it had been "augmented and improved;" that the original had "defects," "deficiencies, and imperfections;" that a large number of European names had been omitted which we would naturally expect to find in a work of this sort; that the list of American names was "meagre;" the orthography had "grave mistakes and some hardly less grievous inconsistencies;" that in following the original plan, the American editor had suffered "much misgiving and dissatisfaction." All of these phases derogatory to the originator of the volume are found in Mr. Wheeler's preface; and if space would admit, we would give the whole introductory note entire. And all the praise allotted is that it "shows great industry, conscientious research, and general accuracy." Considering that the great body of the work, 18,000 out of the 20,000 names, at least, must have been placed there by Mr. Hole, are we unjust in expecting of Mr. Wheeler a little more acknowledgment?

His improvements and corrections are not designated, and if the writer desired really to "limit his responsibility," would he not have had some mark for what he did and what he left untouched? Does his preface limit the responsibility in the least? We cannot see that it does, except so far as "Adams, Burr, Otis," and the dozen names he mentions, are concerned. We therefore must hold to our opinion that Mr. Wheeler has arrogated to himself by far too much credit. It was his place either to have given a modest preface, saying that where it was possible he had improved a good work, or else to have, by some typographical sign, designated which was his and which was Mr. Hole's—to have given the originator credit as well as himself for that part which was untouched. We do not doubt that the work was much improved by the American reviser, yet the public would have appreciated the whole better had he not pressed his claims so loudly.

—The Harpers have published in a single volume, choicely bound and admirably printed, Goldwin Smith's six "Lectures on the Study of History," which were delivered in Oxford in the years 1859, 1860, and 1861; and another lecture delivered by the same cultured gentleman before the New York Historical Society, in 1864, on "The University of Oxford." The work is one well calculated to attract and merit the attention of the student of history. The chapter on the American Colonies throws a new light on the subject of our early political status, while the whole work is fraught with deep interest to readers. The following is among the curious theories which the Professor promulgates:—

"It is confidently said that the historical progress of the most advanced nations of Europe during recent times has been beyond the pale of Christendom, and that it forms a conclusive proof of the exhaustion and decline of Christianity. The intellect of Protestant Germany, which has played so momentous a part in the historical progress of the last century, is triumphantly cited as a palpable instance of this fact. There is much which, to the eye of the theologian, looking to religious professions, is without the pale of Christendom, but which to the historical eye, looking to moral connections, is still within it. That increase of infidelity which is spoken of with so much alarm on one side, and so much exultation on the other, theologically viewed, is no doubt great, especially if we look not to mere numbers, but to intellectual cultivation and influence; but, viewed morally, it is, considering the distractions of Christendom, surprisingly small. Great masses of intelligence and eminent leaders of thought in all departments have been nominally and outwardly estranged from Christendom by the divisions of the churches; by the rending of the truth and of the means of religious influence between them; by the barren and impotent dogmatism in which, through their rivalries and controversies, they are perpetually driving each other; by the sects or alliances of some of them with political obstructiveness and injustice; by the apparent conflict which their pretensions create between the claims of reason and those of religious faith; by the false ground which some of them have taken in regard to the discoveries of science and historical philosophy; and most of all, perhaps, by the contradiction which their mutual denunciations produce between the palpable facts of our common morality and the supposed judgments of religion. But it will be found, on closer inspection, that these apparent seceders from Christendom remain Christians in their whole view of the world, of God, of the human character and destinies; speak a language and appeal to principles and sympathies essentially Christian; draw their moral life from the Christendom which surrounds them; receive their wives at Christian altars, and bring up their children in the Christian faith. Many a great writer who is brought forward as a proof that the intellect of the age is Christian no longer, will be found, on examination, to have nothing in his writings which is not derived from a Christian source. Schleiermacher appears to be hailed as one of those who, by their criticisms, have pronounced the doom of the 'popular religion.' Schleiermacher received the Eucharist on his death bed, and died declaring that he had adhered to the living spirit of Christianity rather than to the dead letter. He may have been illogical, but he cannot be said, historically, not to have been a Christian."

G. W. Pitcher, No. 808 Chesnut street, has it for sale.

THE ANNUAL HAND-BOOK OF TRAVEL.—We learn that that valuable work, "Appleton's Hand-Book of Travel," will appear in a new edition this year, and with a vast amount of fresh matter. It will be in three parts, published separately at first, and then bound in one volume, viz.:—"The Southern Tour," "The Western Tour" (comprising the Pennsylvania routes of travel and objects of interest), and "The Northern and New England Tour." "The Southern Tour" will be published in a few days.

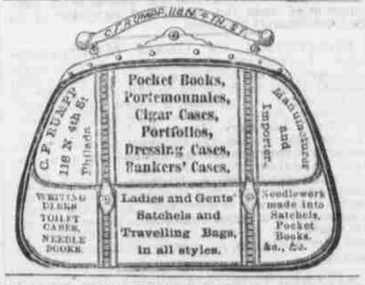
Among the numerous hand-books issued from the United States press, that published by this well-known and highly popular house takes first rank. It is now in course of its ninth issue, and no pains will be spared to maintain and increase its high reputation. Descriptions of many institutions, both public and private, never included in any local Directory or Guide, will be found in its pages, accompanied by maps, routes, and tables of distances. We trust our associations and citizens, who from long residence here are familiar with its history and progress, will extend to Mr. Hall, the editor, every facility for the completion of his labors. Communications will be gratefully received by him. His address is care of D. Appleton & Co., New York.

—A gentleman of Washington is engaged on a "Dictionary of Congress," which is to be a sort of manual of all sorts of information relative to the present and past Congresses. He finds that the total number of Senators and Representatives who have had seats in Congress since the adoption of the Constitution is 4012—the twenty-one free States having sent 2610 members and the fifteen slave States 1402 members. As to the present Congress, of the 262 members in both Houses, 70 were born in New England, 49 in New York, while the remainder are about equally divided between the Middle and Western States, excepting two born in Ireland, one in Scotland, one in Bavaria, and one in Canada. Of the score of professions the law claims a large majority, while printers and newspaper men number no less than fourteen members. A work of this kind is not merely curious, but also very useful.

—Mr. Henry Morley, the newly elected Professor of English Literature in University College, London, has published, in a neat little volume, the substance of his theatrical criticisms in the columns of the *Examiner*, from 1851 to 1860—taking for his title "The Journal of a Playgoer." Mr. Morley's estimate of American actors and actresses will be of interest to some of our readers.

In his notice of *Rip Van Winkle*, Mr. Morley is so intent on exposing the wretched and tasteless variations which the adaptor of the piece has made from the tale as Irving told it, that Mr. Jefferson's merits are not sufficiently appreciated; still it is allowed to be doubtful "whether, in such a drama, more could well be done by the best effort of genius to represent the 'Rip Van Winkle' of whom Washington Irving tells." Other American players noticed in the "Journal" are Mr. Murdoch, who appeared in London in 1856 and who is highly spoken of. "Vigorous without excess, lively and manly, his acting abounds in shrewd and well-considered by-play." Of Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams, Mr. Morley thinks they excel in farces suited to their humor, and have the rare merit on a complete absence of vulgarity.

The "Journal" begins with a notice, in August, 1851, of the appearance of the Bateman children at St. James' theatre, under the patronage of the discriminating Mr. Barnum, and towards the end of the book, in the pages devoted to 1865, we have Mr. Morley's estimate of Miss Bateman, the adult. Of her acting in *Leah*, he says it was only for a strain of pathos in the last act, and for a few touching notes of the voice just then, that she was to be credited with a power of pathetic expression that came of her own genius, and not of mere stage drilling. She has almost no range. "Her American intonation adds to the natural monotony of her delivery, although its nasal tendency may lend itself to the effect of those pathetic tones which are her strong recommendation to the public favor. When she is loud or swift, or anything but pathetic, she is never thoroughly expressive." He ranks her, finally, "among the clever actresses whose special excellence is bounded within limits so narrow, that although once carefully and exclusively presented, it may win for a short time deserved success, it does no enable them permanently to hold their own among performers of the highest class."



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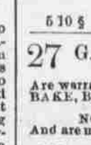

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OUR PARIS LETTER.

he War Question—The Feeling in Italy—The Oriental Question—The Financial Crisis in Paris—Victor Hugo's Losses—Abd-el Kader—Death of a Brother of Garibaldi.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

PARIS, May 22, 1866.

Not withstanding that the great leading powers intend sending their representatives to sit round a table covered with green cloth, large flat inkstands, blotting paper, pens and ink and paper, to settle the intricate questions which cause us so much annoyance in Europe, I do not think that matters will be settled before a few shots have been fired.

I have no belief in the pacific intentions of either Italy or Prussia. If war has not yet broken out, it is because neither Victor Emanuel nor Bismark was ready; and if the diplomatists pretend to be agreed on some points which may lead to an understanding on others, it is, I doubt not, but a *ruse de guerre* to gain time, as such provinces as Dalmatia and the Tyrol, which the Italians intend attacking, are only comeatable in the month of June at the soonest.

AN AIR OF PEACE

is, however, wafted over the scene, as Mr Layard arrived yesterday from London, bringing the acceptance of the British Foreign Office of the Congress programme. It appears that Russia has also adhered to the proposal; and that Prussia, Austria, and Italy will not *dare* refuse to accept the invitation to send representatives.

Therefore there is to be a quiet talk, to see if things cannot be amicably settled without Whitworths, Armstrongs, and Minies; but no peace is possible without Austria giving up Venetia, which it is not likely she will do.

There seems to be an evident desire on the part of the Italians to have a slap at Austria's quadrilateral, as 20,000 volunteers were demanded, and more than 60,000 have offered their services to the champion of Italy, Garibaldi. The Government will not be able to stop the ardor of young Italy, and should any attempt be made to stop it a revolution would be the consequence.

INCREDULITY IN ITALY.

My private correspondence from Italy tells me that there is no belief in the efficacy of a Congress in the peninsula, as they are aware that there is as much enthusiasm in the States of Franz Joseph as in those of Victor Emanuel, and the Germans will never give up Venetia unless obliged to do so by force.

BEHIND THE SCENES.

Those who are initiated in the secrets of the diplomatic world assert that even were the German-Italian difficulty set aside, there would be some difficulty in settling the Oriental question, which has again appeared in the horizon.

THE NEW HOSPODAR,

the elect of the people of the Moldo-Wallachian provinces, Prince Charles Hohenzollern, has betaken himself to Bucharest, notwithstanding the protestations of those powers which signed the Convention of 1858. The young Prussian prince was received with enthusiasm. Turkey, urged on by Prussia, has determined to prevent Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen from succeeding Prince Couza. It is, therefore, more than likely that this Moldo-Wallachian question will be a very hard nut to crack by the diplomatists, who have already enough on their hands.

The *Memorial Diplomatique* was quite right in calling our attention to the attitude of Prussia on the banks of the Danube, and prophesying that the first cannon shot would inevitably wake up the *question d'orient* from its uneasy slumbers. But enough of politics; for, to tell the truth, there is no longer any kind of policy.

The financial crisis, the consequence of the political state of Europe, has not much affected our city. The only remarkable circumstance in the money world is the robbery of three millions of francs by the cashier of the "Sous Comptoir des Chemins de Fer." The delinquent, whose conscience gave him no rest, gave himself up to justice. What adds a greater interest to this sad affair, are the motives which prompted the unfortunate man to commit so reprehensible a deed. The following is the account he gave when brought before the magistrates:—

You have, no doubt, heard of Prince Crouzychanel, a descendant of Orpad, and a pretender to the Hungarian throne. He is no sham prince, but a real one, who has just recovered the sum of three millions from the ex-reigning Duke of Modena.

It appears that this sum was deposited by his Highness in the "Comptoir des Chemins de Fer," and that the Cashier of the company, Monsieur ——, in the expectation of becoming Prime Minister of the eventual King of the Magyars, Crouzychanel, had taken the money and spent it, in order to buy over partisans for his sovereign. We hear the culprit is now at the prison of Mazas, and will shortly be brought to trial. He will have to stand in the same dock where another monarch had to appear—I mean Orelie I, King of Araucania.

A KICK-UP AT THE RACES.

Low-lived manners are, we are sorry to say, getting quite *the thing* in upper circles. Ladies now dress much after the fashion of a class of females that decency forbids me to name; and the gentlemen of the present day seem to have taken the *groom and the hostler* as their models in dress and in manners. We had a proof of this a few days ago at the races of *La Marche*, where several so-called gentlemen, having quarrelled about some bet on the horse "L'Africaine," settled the matter after the fashion of Heenan and Tom Sayers. Several of these "gentlemen" returned home in a pitiful state, and we hear that there has been a great demand for "*poor man's plaister*" and *opodeldoc* in the neighborhood of the "Boulevard des Italiens."

THE EXHIBITION of 1867

will take place, even should we have a European war.

THE SON OF ABD-EL-KADER AT THE TUILERIES.

The son of the celebrated Emir who made our occupation of Algeria so unpleasant for a great number of years, is at present a guest of the Emperor at the Tuileries. He is a very hand. some young man, aged twenty, who has received a most brilliant education; he speaks English, French, Italian, and Spanish like a native. He danced several times with the Empress and the Princess de Metternich, with the ease and grace of any Parisian cavalier. The young Emir will, it is said, shortly visit the United States, and during his stay at Boston will be the guest of Mr. B. of that town, with whose son he was a school-fellow when at the College of Amboise, where his father the Emir was a prisoner.

Dancing is still kept up at the Tuileries, but small talk is now quite banished, and during the cotillion the other night at the Empress' private ball we heard nothing but the words Bismark, Landwehr, Victor Emanuel, quadrilateral, Garibaldi; and when all these are exhausted the question is, "What do you think of the *situation?*"

GARIBALDI IN MOURNING.

Intelligence just arrived from Nice informs us that the brother of the great Italian captain and liberator has just died after a short illness. His nephews, Teresita and Menotti, arrived but in in time to see him alive. Garibaldi is still at Caprera, making ready for the fight which is to rid Italy from the hated thraldom of Hapsburg.

COURRIER DE PARIS.

VICTOR HUGO AND THE BANKS—THE NEW GULL—THE UNFORTUNATE ÆRONAUT—LEISURE MOMENTS OF THE EMPEROR—THE "LIFE OF JULIUS CÆSAR"—A BOOK ON THE LADIES OF THE DAY—THE FAST FAMILY—FATAL STEEPLE CHASE—OBITUARY OF THE CHOLERA—PIERCING OF THE ST. GOTHARD—EARTHQUAKES.

Victor Hugo, our great romance writer, having more confidence in the stability of British banks than those of his own country, placed the proceeds of his work, "Les Miserables," in the limited liability bank of Overend, Gurney & Co., who have just failed to such an enormous extent, a great portion of which he will most probably lose. The author of the "Toilers of the Sea" will now have another opportunity of crying out against the horrors of war, and composing more than one ode to *Republics* and peace and goodwill to all men.

THE AERIAL DILIGENCE.

The walls of Paris have for the last month been plastered with posters of an immoderate size, announcing the trial trip of an aerial diligence, to start from the Champ de Mars, by a Mons. Delamarne, who, according to his account, has found out a means of navigating the air, "with or against the wind."

The aerial diligence, or, more properly speaking, ship, is in the form of a cylinder, with large wings or flaps attached to it, and when seen at a distance much resembles a bird. I must avow that, when visiting this monster of the air, I felt very much inclined to think I was a gull, and I had more chances of flying than the aerial ship. However, the æronaut, M. Delamarne, spoke with such assurance and confidence as to the result of the attempt to guide his balloon against the wind, that I felt very much ashamed of myself for doubting his veracity, and humbly begged his pardon, *sotto voice*, for being such a skeptic.

Sunday, the 13th instant, was fixed for the first trial trip of Mons. Delamarne's aerial diligence, and on that day thousands had assembled to witness its departure for some place unknown. The Emperor arrived on the grounds about five o'clock, and desired that the æronaut should be presented to him. His Majesty had a long conversation with Mons. Delamarne, who explained the system upon which he thought he should be able to raise and guide the balloon as he pleased. When everything had been fully explained, the intrepid æronaut stepped into his ship, accompanied by several air sailors, and after everything had been got ready, gave orders *to let go*,, which was accordingly done, but it was *no go*. The balloon would not go off, but remained on *terra firma*, heaving and pitching in a manner most ludicrous for the lookers-on, but anything but pleasant to Mons. Delamarne & Co. within, who had every difficulty in keeping on their legs, and presented the aspect of drunken men in a clothes-basket.

Even the Emperor laughed until the tears ran down his cheeks. However, after the public got tired of laughing, it began to get angry, and manifested its discontent by yelling and hooting, and demanding its money back, which was, however, refused. As there was no prospect of an ascension, several of the spectators made a rush at the unfortunate balloon, from which the æronaut had descended, and began tearing it to pieces, and had it not been for the interference of the police, there is no doubt but that there would not have been much of the aerial ship left.

Mons. Delamarne has not since been heard of, and the words on the bills, "*no money returned*," have been carried out to the letter.

Ballooning has ever been a most profitable "spec" in Paris, and, though the public has been taken in over and over again, there is no doubt but that, if a fresh Gulliver were to appear to-morrow, announcing a balloon of a hitherto unknown kind, there would be found thousands to pay their money to go and see it; so true is it that "one fool makes many."

The second volume of the "Life of Cæsar" has at last appeared, with explanatory maps, engravings, charts, and, in fact, everything that can make it complete. It is, as you know, the work of Napoleon III. His Majesty has had several copies bound in the most splendid and costly manner, which are to be offered as presents to the different sovereigns of Europe. The "Life of Julius Cæsar" was written by the Emperor during the leisure moments left him by the cares of government. It is very many years ago since he commenced his work. It was mostly when at Vichy, or at St. Cloud, that his Majesty has devoted his time to studying the life of the great captain. He has had several models of a Roman camp constructed in the gardens of the latter place, under the direction of the *savant*, General Tane, aid-de-camp to his Majesty.

The Emperor has not compiled this work unaided. Immense services have been rendered him by M. Alfred Maury, of the Institute.

The death of the Duc de Morny caused some interruption to the progress of the book, as the Emperor was very much upset by the death of his brother, and it was not until some time after his death that he could master courage to resume his favorite occupation.

THE FAIR SEX OF THE PRESENT DAY.

A book has just been published by M. Guy de Charmare, which has found more than usual favor in the *beau monde* circles. It is called "Les Femmes d'Aujourd'hui," and gives us a true picture of those ladies who shine by their beauty and wit at the Imperial Court of the Tuileries. The book is written in a pleasant style, and there is "nothing extenuate, or aught set down in malice," in it. Though under a feigned name, we have not much difficulty in recognizing the Princess Metternich, the beautiful and captivating Austrian Ambassadress, the Countess de Pourtales, the wife of the Prussian attache, and the Princess Mathilde, the late Princess Demidoff, cousin to the Emperor, and sister to Plon-plon, alias Prince Napoleon.

Happily, it may be said that all our French ladies do not resemble the ladies of the *famille Benoiton*, which has been translated by Webster, of the Adelphi, in London, and produced under the title of the *Fast Family*. All of our ladies do not express themselves in the "slang language" so much the fashion nowadays.

Several of our Parisian aristocratic families have been thrown into mourning by the death of their sons, who were addicted, if we may use the term, to the senseless and cruel practice of steeple-chasing.

Five young officers, having nothing better to do, determined to try the powers of their respective steeds, and started across the country with the understanding that nothing was to stop them. In their course a pretty high wall came in their way, which they attempted to clear, but the attempt proved fatal to three of the riders, who were thrown from their horses and broke their necks in the fall. The two others were fortunate enough to reach the goal, and returned home of course much pleased with their sport.

The cholera is still hovering about Europe. It has not quite left Rotterdam, and several cases have shown themselves on board the vessels moored off Liblo, not far from Antwerp. Dr. Gregoire, of the latter city, has been sent by the authorities to render assistance.

There is no doubt but that the project of piercing the Alps, under the St. Gothard, will be ultimately carried out. The tunnel will be more than twenty English miles long. The entrance of the passage will be about four thousand feet above the level of the sea. The highest gradient will be on the Italian side, about two and three-quarter per cent., the average being about one and a quarter. Where the inclination does not exceed four to the one thousand, ordinary engines will be employed; but when that gradient is surpassed, special ones will have to be used. This work will cost about ninety millions of francs.

Several shocks of earthquakes have again been felt at Nice, Counes, Goaste, Frejus, and even as far as Marseilles. The oscillations appeared from north to south.

MEDICAL.

VOX POPULI.

WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,

No. 771 South THIRD Street

Price, $1·00 per Bottle; $5·00 for half-a-dozen.

The undersigned citizens take pleasure in cheerfully recommending the use of Wright's Tar Syrup for coughs, colds, consumption, whooping-cough, spotted fever, liver complaint, pains in the breast, bronchitis, inflammation, and restriction of air vessels in the lungs, etc. The remedy should be in every family:—

Charles C. Wilson, Forney's *Press* office.
Charles H. Grafien, *Sunday Mercury* office.
James Nolen, *Inquirer* office.
William F. Corbit, Associated Press.
William B. Carpenter, Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, Fifth and Chesnut streets.
A. Randolph, Front and Lombard streets.
James W. Perrine No. 129 Charles street.
H. A. Davis No. 323 Oakhill street.
John Woodside No. 1331 Franklin street.
Robert Thompson, No. 1608 Walter street,
R. G. Maren, No. 626 Franklin street.
J. Gebloff, No 731 S. Second street.
John Seymour, No. 512 S. Front street.
E. W. Howard, No. 1 Dock street
H. C. Bartlett, No. 327 S. second street.
L. Bates, No. 605 Arch street
Albert Martin, No. 417 S. Second street.
Mary Caldwell, No. 1622 Sansom street.
W. Thomas, No. 20 N. Fourth street
T. M. Carthy, No. 109 Elfreth's alley.
George Wilson, No. 236 Race street.
W. F. Brooks, No. 69 North Second street
M. J. Bussett, No. 119 Canal street.
S. Seymour Rose, Bustleton.
Charles Rogers, No. 921 South street.
R. T. Wellington, Second and Quarry streets
E. E. Thomas, No. 136 South Sixth street.
William Barns, No. 515 South Front street.
S. S. Sanford, Opera Manager.
John Maginnis, rear of No. 134 North Second street.
Mrs. S. R. Choate, Newark, Del.

Mr. William B. Wright:—

Sir:—We take pleasure in recommending your TAR SYRUP (of which we have already sold considerable quantities) as a most excellent and efficacious remedy for the complaints set forth in your printed bill already submitted to the public. As a gratifying act to suffering humanity we will cheerfully recommend your preparation to all afflicted with diseases which it is designed to cure.

Yours, etc.,
DILKS & SON, Druggists,
N. E. corner Pine and Sixth streets.

For sale also at
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN'S,
DYOTT & CO'S,
And all principal Druggists and Dealers.

The subscriber would beg leave further to say that he is prepared to fill orders and forward the Syrup to any part of the country. Persons desiring other information by mail will inclose a postage stamp and answer will be returned as soon as the exigencies of business will admit Address

WILLIAM B. WRIGHT,
3 20 No 771 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

GLAD NEWS

FOR THE UNFORTUNATE.

BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES

Are warranted in all cases, for the SPEEDY and PERMANENT CURE of all diseases arising from excesses or YOUTHFUL INDISCRETION.

Emissions, Genital, Physical and Nervous Debility, Impotence, etc. etc.

NO CHANGE OF DIET IS NECESSARY.

They can be used without detection, and never fail to effect a Cure, if used according to instructions.

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS,

Price One Dollar per Box, or Six Boxes for Five Dollars; also, Large Boxes containing Four Small, Price Three Dollars.

From four to six boxes are generally required to cure ordinary cases of Seminal Weakness, though benefit is derived from using a single box.

In Chronic Cases, and particularly when Impotence or Genital Debility with Nervous Prostration has affected the system,

BELL'S TONIC PILLS

Are recommended as the most Efficacious, Rejuvenating, and Invigorating Remedy in the world.

A Package Five Dollars, will last a month, and is generally sufficient.

In extreme cases of Debility and Impotence,

BELL'S EXTERNAL REMEDY,

Price Two Dollars, sufficient for a month, can be used to good advantage.

It gives Strength to the Organs and, with the Pills, will restore them to their normal condition.

A Pamphlet of 100 pages, on the ERRORS OF YOUTH, designed as a Lecture and Caution to Young Men, sent free, Ten Cents required to pay postage.

If you cannot purchase BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES of your Druggist, take no other, but send the money direct to

DR. JAMES BRYAN, Consulting Physician,
No. 819 BROADWAY, New York.

And you will receive them by return of mail post paid, and free from observation. 6 11 5

DENTISTRY.

THOUSANDS OF TEETH EXTRACTED without pain.—Patent applied for. My new invention, a Double Reversible Self-adjusting Safety Valved Inhaler for administering Nitrous Oxide Gas, and extracting teeth without pain. The only mode that the Gas can be properly and safely administered 5 21 6m Dr. C. L. BURNS, No. 731 SPRUCE Street.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS

Daniel Smith Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary 4 15

INSURANCE COMPANIES

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.
OFFICE S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHT, To all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by River, Canal, Lake, and Land Carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865.

$100 000	United States 5 per cent. loan, '71	$95,000·00
120 000	" " " '81	125 100·00
200 000	" 7-10 per cent. loan, Treasury Notes	194 375 00
100 000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	96,555·
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	53,250·
125 000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan	112,812 50
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,000·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750·00
25 000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	13,537 50
7,150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,580·0
5 000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,250·00
40,000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call	40,000·00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18 900·00
170 700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	170,700·0
$1,030,850	Par. Market value	$996,560 00
	Real Estate	26 ·00 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made,	121,013 37
	Balances due at agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies. Accrued interest, and other debts due the Company	40 511·44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies $ 153. Estimated value	2,910·0
	Cash in Banks $55,956 89	
	Cash in Drawer 678·48	56,635·37
		$1 263 630 18

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	J. F. Penistan,
Edmund A. Souder,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William G. Boulton,
John R. Penrose,	Edward Darlington,
James Traquair,	H. Jones Brooke,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Edward Lafourcade,
James C. Hand,	Jacob P. Jones
William C. Ludwig,	James R. McFarland,
Joseph H. Seal,	Joshua P. Eyre,
George C. Leiper,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Robert Burton,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
John D Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 15

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 133 South FOURTH Street

PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $10 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent. securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $16 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer
BENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.

DIRECTORS.

L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
M. Baird, of M. Baldwin & Co.'s.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Commercial Bank.
Richard Wood, No. 309 Market street
James M. Conrad, No. 623 Market street.
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
Samuel Work of Work, McCouch & Co.
George Martin, No. 322 Chesnut street. 1 3 10m

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA
CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.

This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only* Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.

701

Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than

$500,000

Disbursed on this account within the past few years.

For the present the office of this company will remain at

No. 415 WALNUT STREET,

But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.
Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety.

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS CRAVEN,	ALFRED S. GILLETT,
FURMAN SHEPPARD,	N. S. LAWRENCE,
THOS. MACKELLAR,	CHARLES L. DUPONT,
JOHN SUPPLEE,	HENRY F. KENNEY,
JOHN W. CLAGHORN,	JOSEPH KLAPP, M. D.
SILAS YERKES, Jr.,	

THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
ALFRED S. GILLETT, Vice President and Treasurer.
JAMES B ALVORD, Secretary. 1 19 5

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL

FRANKLIN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
PHILADELPHIA.

Assets on January 1, 1866,

$2,506,851·96.

Capital	$400 000 00
Accrued Surplus	944 543 15
Premiums	1,162,308·81

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11 467 53. INCOME FOR 1866 $910 000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE **1829** *OVER*

$5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N Bancker,	Edward C. Dale,
Tobias Wagner,	George Fales,
Samuel Grant,	Alfred Fitler,
George W. Richards,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Isaac Lea,	Peter McCall.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary protem. 2 3 1y 23

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
M. B. Mahoney,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. B. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmond Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 15

THE PROVIDENT

LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY,
OF PHILADELPHIA.

Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania, Third Month 27th, 1865. INSURES LIVES, ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS, and GRANTS ANNUITIES.

CAPITAL, $150,000.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel R. Shipley,	Richard Cadbury,
Jeremiah Hacker,	Henry Haines
Joshua H. Morris,	T. Wistar Brown,
Richard Wood,	William C. Longstreth,
	Charles F. Coffin.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary 7 26 5
OFFICE No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, June 13, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction at the United States Government Warehouse, HANOVER Street and DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa., on MONDAY, June 25, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large quantity of Quartermaster's Stores, consisting in part as follows:—

120 CORDS OAK AND PINE WOOD.

One and two horse Harness,
Benches,
Fireboards,
Wheelbarrows,
Store Boxes,
Water Buckets,
Boards,
Venetian Blinds,
Brackets,
Crowbars,
Brushes, assorted,
Basins for schools,
Chairs,
Closets,
Cylinders,
Cauldrons,
Canteens,
Tin Cups,
Chimney Crocks,
Oil Cans,
Carboys,
Chests,
Cocks, assorted,
Sort Containers,
One-horse Carts,
Clamps, assorted,
Drawers,
Dressers,
Doors,
Stovepipe,
Dampers,
Desks,
Stovepipe Elbows,
Felting Files, assorted,
Grates,
Wagon and Ambulance Harness,
Screw Drivers,
Coal Hods,
Cases of Pigeon Holes,
Gum Hose,
Hoes, assorted;
Hammers, assorted,
Scrap Iron,
Boiler Iron,
Galvanized Iron,
Wrought Iron,
Door Knobs,
Putty Knives,
Ladders,
Litters,
Locks, assorted,
Levers,
Coffee Mills,
Pincers, assorted,
Glue Pots,
Stovepipe,
Paint Pots,
Hose Reels,
Stovepipe Rests,
Clothes Racks,
Rasps, assorted,
Rakes, assorted,
Wagon and Riding Saddles,
Heating Stoves,
Stools,
Shelves,
Scrapers,
Bed Rests,
Coal Screens,
Cooking Stoves,
Sinks,
Supports,
Screws,
Shovels, assorted;
Spades,
Sledges,
Shutters,
Stands,
Tables,
Table Tops,
Trucks,
Bath Tubs,
Tongs, assorted,
Valves, assorted,
Army and Express Wagons
Sash Weights,
Trestles,
Brooms, assorted,
Shooting Boxes,
Iron Bars,
Barrels,
Wrenches, assorted;
Axes,
Horse Blankets,
Ice Boxes,
Metallic Life Boats,
Copper Bits,
Basins,
Grain Sacks,
Boilers, assorted,
Riding Bridles,
Hose Couplings,
Gas Burners,
Curry Combs,
Halter Chains,
Wagon Covers,
Drums,
Water Casks,
Iron Safes,
Hand Cuffs,
Horse Cards,
Forks assorted,
Portable Forges,
Furnaces,
Guages, assorted,
Rope Haters,
Fire Hose,
Leather Hose,
Hatchets,
Lumber,
Mallets,
Measures,
Camp Kettles,
Lanterns,
Lath,
Picks and Handles,
Pans, assorted
Gangway Plank,
Punches, assorted,
Pokers,
Galvanized Pipe,
Steam Pipe,
Gas Pipe,
Pumps, assorted,
Lightning-rod Points,
Copying Press,
Iron Plates,
Lead Pipe,
Rope,
Office Stoves,
Iron Railing,
Spoons, assorted,
Grindstones,
Horse Shoes,
Stocks and Dies,
Sockets,
Caulking Tools,
Tanks,
Dumb Waiters,
Zinc,
Knives and Forks,
Ochre,
Gas Pendants,
Forges,
Plow and Bits,
Gas Fixtures.

And a large lot of miscellaneous stores.

For full particulars, as regards quantity, etc., see catalogues, which may be had on application at this office.

Sale will be continued from day to day, until all the stores are sold.

Sales will be made in quantities to suit purchasers.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

By order of
Brevet Brig.-Gen. GEO. H. CROSMAN,
Assistant Quartermaster General U. S. A.
[6 13 10t] HENRY BOWMAN,
Brevet Maj. and Assist. Quartermaster.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT STEAM-TUG

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA DEPOT June 13, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at SHACKAMAXON Street Wharf, Philadelphia, Penna., on MONDAY, June 25, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., the United States

STEAM-TUG "MONITOR."

Tonnage 104 9-95 tons length, 80 5 10 feet; breadth, 18 5-10 feet; depth, 7 7-10 feet.

The tug is now lying at Shackamaxon street wharf, where she can be examined.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

By order of
Brevet Brig.-Gen. GEO. H. CROSMAN,
Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.
[6 13 10t] HENRY BOWMAN,
Brevet Maj. and Assist. Quartermaster.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT LUMBER.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 31, 1866.

The offers received under the advertisement of May 3 being considered less than the real value of the material, were not accepted, and Sealed Proposals are again invited until THURSDAY, June 21, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for the purchase of 843,000 feet of Government Lumber, of the following sizes and descriptions, viz.:—

18,000 feet 1¼-inch Oak.
100 000 feet 2-inch Oak.
100,000 feet 2½-inch Oak.
129,000 feet 3-inch Oak.
10,000 feet 3½-inch Oak.
73 000 feet 4-inch Oak.
10 000 feet 5-inch Oak.
10 000 feet 2-inch Hickory.
6 500 feet 3-inch Hickory.
14,600 feet 4-inch Hickory.
39,000 feet 1¼-inch Ash.
74,000 feet 2-inch Ash.
36,000 feet 3-inch Ash.
90,000 feet 4-inch Ash.
20,000 feet 5-inch Ash.
3 500 feet 1-inch Pine.
34,800 feet 1¼-inch Pine.
27 000 feet 1-inch Pine.
25,800 feet 1-inch Poplar.
13 000 feet 1-inch Poplar

The attention of wagon and carriage-makers is called to this sale, as the above is a very superior lot of well-seasoned Lumber, suitable for manufacturing purposes. It can be seen by applying to Brevet Brigadier-General C. H. TOMPKINS, Quartermaster in charge at Lincoln Depot, about one mile east of the Capitol.

Bids will be received for the purchase of ten thousand feet and upwards. The undersigned reserves the right to reject all the bids should they be considered too low.

Payment (in Government funds) will be required upon notification of acceptance of bid and prior to the delivery of the Lumber, which must be removed within fifteen days after the proposal is accepted.

Proposals should be signed by the bidder's full name, and give his post-office address, plainly indorsed, "Proposals for the Purchase of Lumber," and directed to

D H RUCKER,
Brevet Major-Gen., and Chief Quartermaster,
6 1 17t Depot of Washington, D. C.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 9, 1866.

AUCTION! AUCTION!!

Will be sold, at the United States Commissary Warehouse, near corner of SIXTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., June 14, 1866, the following Commissary Stores, slightly damaged, viz.:—

5 barrels Salt Beef,
2167 pounds Bacon (shoulders),
16 760 pounds Hard Bread,
2,788 pounds Rice.

Also, at same time and place, the following Bake House property (worn), viz.:—

3 Ladles,
6 Cullenders,
10 Yeast Tubs,
93 Bake Pans,
2 Cauldrons,
5 Rakers,
6 Hooks,
10 Scrub-brushes,
1 Axe (wood),
27 Water Barrels,
5 Bread Troughs,
9 P. & S Racks,
58 Grate Bars,
4 Bread Tables,
26 feet Hose,
2 Hose Couplings,
1 Branch Pipe,
3 tons Coal,
1 (wood) Saw.

The above Stores and property can be examined at any time previous to, or on the day of sale. After purchase, they must be first paid for, and then removed at the expense of the purchaser, and within five days from the day of sale.

No checks taken.

The right is reserved to reject any bid deemed too low.

C. L. KILBURN,
6 11 2t Brevet Brigadier-General A. C. G. S.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 12 STATE STREET, NEW YORK CITY,
June 9, 1866.

In pursuance of orders of the War Department, I will sell at Public Auction, at 10 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of June, 1866, at the Depot Camp, Trenton, New Jersey, a quantity of Quartermaster's Stores and Camp and Garrison Equipage, no longer required, as follows, viz:—

Horses,	Hatchets,
Army Wagons,	Whitewash Brushes,
Spring Wagons,	Iron Bedsteads,
Office Desks,	Benches,
Tables,	Paulins,
Chairs,	Office Chairs,
Stoves,	Cases of Pigeon Holes,
Stove Pipe,	Fairbanks' Scales,
Ranges,	Mess Tab e,
Leather Water Buckets,	Office Tables,
Wooden Pails,	Trucks,
Carpenters' Tools,	Grain Bags, etc. etc.,
Spades,	Caps,
Shovels,	Trowsers,
Coal Hods,	Coats,
Harness,	Blouses,
Axes,	and other articles.

Also, 39 Cords of Hard Wood, and 9562 feet of Seasoned Lumber, in good order.

The articles are in large quantities, and of many varieties. Most of them are serviceable.

Terms of Sale—Cash, on rendition of accounts.

For particular information in regard to the nature and kind of materials and articles, and their situation and condition, application should be made to Mr. Henry T. Holcomb, Agent at the Quartermaster's Office, in Trenton, or to the undersigned.

The Government reserves the right of declining all bids considered unfavorable or disadvantageous.

By order of
Brev Maj.-Gen. STUART VAN VLIET,
Chief Quartermaster Department of the East.
R E. MORGAN,
6 11 6t Brevet Major and A Q. M.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT CORN.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30, 1866.

There will be sold at Public Auction, in and near this city, under the direction of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. C. Lee, A. Q. M., on THURSDAY, June 14, 1866, about 20,000 bushels of Corn in sacks, at the following-named points:—

At Sixth Street Wharf, 10,000 bushels.
At Giesboro Depot, 10,000 bushels

The Grain will be sold in lots of 500 bushels, with the privilege of the purchaser taking any amount up to 5000 bushels.

The sale will commence at Sixth street wharf at 10 o'clock A. M., and immediately after the completion of the sale of the amount at that point it will be continued at Giesboro Depot.

A Government boat will be in readiness at Sixth street wharf to ferry persons who wish to attend the sale to Giesboro and back.

The Grain must be removed within ten days from date of sale.

FROM EUROPE.

Additional News by the "Scotia."

THE PEACE OF EUROPE IN THE HANDS OF THREE OLD LADIES.

The London *Times* has the following from Berlin, May 30:—

Three of the five royal ladies to whose good offices the world was to a great extent indebted for the preservation of peace in the Gastein days, as well as six weeks ago, when Prussia offered to [illegible] in the eleventh hour, resumed the part of pacific mediation. The "Archduchess" Sophia, mother of Austria," the Queen Dowager Frederica, mother of the Queen of Saxony, three sisters of Prussia, and the Providence has placed on a throne whom a prescient engaged in this ominous controversy, spare no efforts to prevent the actual occurrence of a rupture which would be equally fatal to either of the three dynasties with whom they are connected.

This female triple alliance is inspired by conservative motives, and appeals to the absolutist idiosyncrasies of the several sovereigns, whose pride and mutual hatred they are anxious to soften. If—their plausible argument runs at Berlin, as well as at Vienna and Dresden—you, our beloved relatives, should allow yourselves to be hurried away by your jealousy of each other, it is not you but democracy that will reap the benefit in the end. What impression these friendly remonstrances are destined to produce upon the grim and irritated royal personages to whom they are addressed is, of course, impossible to foresee; but if peace is preserved, it will be partly due to the indefatigable assiduity of these beneficent ladies, and the conclusive reasons they urge.

Two other fair mediators at the Prussian Court, who six weeks ago made common cause with them, have since suspended their well-meaning exertions, and now let things take their course, without any more interference on their part. Being liberally inclined, they possess no influence at a time when dynastic hauteur has risen to such a pitch as to contemplate war, unsupported by popular sympathy. Still, war is not yet certain. At this moment the three conservative Queens are trying to induce the Emperor of Austria to adjourn all violent intentions until after the Paris Conference has pronounced upon the question of the Duchies.

To the King of Prussia they hope to prove the necessity of either making all square with the Kaiser, or else submitting to the arbitrament of the Congress, even though it may be to the effect that the succession in Holstein is to be settled by the Bund and the future of Schleswig, which forms no part of the Confederacy, regulated by the oracular verdict of *le suffrage universel*. The nearer it comes the more the King of Prussia shrinks from the horrors of a German war; yet it is questionable whether his military *point d'honneur* will allow him to accept the terms of Austria or the Conference so unconditionally as to leave the Kaiser no pretext for entering upon hostilities.

Speaking of woman's influence upon politics, Queen Olga, of Wurtemburg, the sister of the Czar, has, on her journey from St Petersburg to Stuttgard, just arrived at Vienna, to communicate to the Kaiser the serious apprehensions the Russian Court would entertain for the quiet of Europe were Austria to act rashly in the present unprecedented state of continental affairs.

DIFFICULTIES ATTENDING AN ITALIAN INVASION OF VENETIA—STRENGTH OF THE QUADRILATERAL.

Some papers have expressed an opinion that an Italian army may, with a fair chance of success, attempt the conquest of the Austro-Venetian provinces. There are, however, great difficulties to be overcome by an Italian invading army. The Mincio must first be crossed. That river is forty miles long, from Lake Garda, whence it derives its source, to Governolo, where it falls into the Po, and it is throughout sufficiently deep to present a serious obstacle to an invading army.

An army attempting to cross the Mincio would find itself between two formidable fortresses, Mantua on its right, and Peschiera on its left. These two fortresses are not more than twenty miles distant from each other. Peschiera, situated north-north-west of Mantua, and a little more than a mile from Verona, rests on Lake Garda, of which it occupies the southern extremity at the source of the Mincio. The population is not more than 3000 and the fortifications are not extensive, but there is a vast intrenched camp close to the town, capable of accommodating 15 000 troops.

It would be impossible to attack Peschiera with any chance of success on the side of Lake Garda. Any vessel attempting to approach would be destroyed by the guns of the fort, and the Austrians, are moreover, masters of Lake Garda. A narrow paved road, defended by two *tetes-du-pont*, serves as a communication between the intrenched camp and the town. The camp commands Peschiera and the entire plain around it, and would render the town untenable were it captured. It has been compared to the bastion Malakoff at Sebastopol.

Peschiera is the weakest of the four fortresses which constitute the Quadrilateral. Mantua is situated on an island to the southeast of Peschiera. It contains a population of 30 000 and a garrison of 40,000. It is connected with the land by five paved roads, defended by three tiers of guns. It can only be captured by a regular siege. A besieging army would be incessantly exposed to the attacks of the Austrian army. Vanquished, it would be destroyed; victorious, the enemy might retreat to Verona, Peschiera, or Leguano.

Suppose an invading army in possession of Peschiera and Mantua, it would have the line of the Adige to force. At the north is Verona, the key of the Friouli and the Tyrol. Verona is a city of 60,000 inhabitants, and is divided into two parts by the Adige, and is strongly fortified. Porto Leguano is twenty-five miles southeast of Verona. It contains only 9000 inhabitants, but its fortifications are more extensive than the town.

Two detached forts, a triple wall with bastions, and two *tetes-du-pont*, present a formidable defense. The approaches to the town may be completely flooded by the waters of the Adige. Verona is placed in communication with Legnano by a road protected by a line of batteries. The garrison of Legano may send a reinforcement to Mantua and to Vicenza by means of a double *tete-du pont*.

Progress of Dr. Livingstone's African Expedition.

At the recent annual meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, Sir Roderick Murchison stated that he had learned, through a letter of Dr. Livingstone's, dated the 24th of March, to his daughter, that he had reached the mouth of the Rovuma river in an Arab dhow, with his followers and six camels, three asses, and three buffaloes.

As it was found impracticable to ascend the Rovuma with their vessel, or to disembark the animals on its banks, the party was taken on by Lieutenant Garforth, R N., to a fine harbor north of the Rovuma, where they were about to land when the letter was despatched. As the people of that tract are under the control of the Sultan of Zanzibar, with whose protection Dr. Livingstone is fully provided, he wrote in the full persuasion that he will not only reach the watershed between his own Lake Nyanza and Tanganyika of Burton and Speke, but also be able to settle the question as to the elevation and drainage of the latter. If he can reach it, and, after building a boat on it, is able to proceed to its northern end, he will at once set at rest the dispute as to whether this lake be really the ultimate southern water basin of the Nile. It it should prove to be so it will follow that the altitude of the Tanganyika, as given by Burton and Speke, was very erroneous, for by their measurement it was more than eight hundred feet below the level of the Albert Nyanza, as fixed by Baker.

A New Play by Sheridan Knowles.

The late James Sheridan Knowles, who in the last years of his life became a minister, and denounced the stage, never neglecting, however, to receive the profits which accrued to him therefrom as a maker of plays, left, at his death, an unpublished and unacted drama, which was recently produced at the Strand Theatre, under the title of *Alexina; or, True Unto Death*. "It bears," says an English paper, "the marks of the poet's last mood of mind, which was decidedly inclined to piety, and preferred to look on events and persons from a religious point of view. The theme, as propounded in expressive terms in this drama, is contained in the question, 'Who will dare to die for, and in place of, a friend?' Then follows a summary of the plot, which is melodramatic in the extreme, showing Knowles in his earliest and worst method.

This play, which was intended by the writer for the libretto of an opera, and which was accompanied with songs that, of course are omitted in the dramatic representation, has already occasioned a dispute between Knowles' heirs and the holders of the manuscript, which is not yet settled. In the meantime it has been played with tolerable success, and will shortly be published.

The German Question.

THE INVITATIONS TO THE CONFERENCE.

The following is the text of the note transmitted by the French Ambassador at Frankfort to Baron de Rudwerck, the Austrian Minister, in his character of President of the Germanic Diet, and is, of course, *mutatis mutandis*, the text of all the invitations to the Conferences:—

The undersigned, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the Emperor of the French, has been instructed by his Government to lay before the High Assembly the following communication. The difference which has arisen between Austria and Prussia in connection with the Schleswig-Holstein question has become a subject of great anxiety to Europe. Public opinion is alarmed by the possibility of a war in which so many various interests would be engaged. France, Great Britain, and Russia themselves could not without uneasiness contemplate the possibility of an armed contest which would array against each other States towards which they entertained equal friendly regards which they entertained equal them all. The highest considerations incited the[illegible] to seek some means of staving off the danger. The three powers have consulted among themselves, having the same idea of peace and conciliation, and, after having interchanged their respective views, have formed an agreement to invite to a common deliberation the Governments which are, or which may be, implicated in the dispute—that is to say, Austria, Prussia, Italy, and the Germanic Confederation. The object of these deliberations is one that must impress all minds. It is, in the interest of peace to resolve by diplomatic means the question of the Duchies, that of the Italian difference, and finally that of the reforms to be introduced into the federal pact, so far as they affect the European balance of power. If the most serene Germanic Confederation consents to yield to this appeal, as the three neutral Courts entertain a hope that it will, its plenipotentiary can in Paris join those of France, Great Britain, and Russia. As to the dates of the meeting, it is desirable that it should be as early as possible. The apprehensions created by the present crisis cannot be too soon dispelled, and a pledge of security afforded to Europe. The negotiations will present greater prospect of success if they be not disturbed by the clash of arms and by the susceptibilities of points of military honor. The Government of the Emperor relies that in assenting to the proposition of the three Courts the powers which at this moment are engaged in making preparations for war will show themselves disposed to suspend these preparations, even although they should hesitate to restore their forces to a peace footing. The Government of the Emperor awaits with earnest solicitude the determination of the Germanic Confederation. The undersigned has the honor to request his Excellency the Baron de Rubeck, Minister of Austria and President of the Germanic Diet, to transmit to that high assembly the invitation of the three neutral powers, and to receive the assurance of his very high consideration.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, May 28, 1866.

The International Sculling Match.

THE DAYS APPOINTED FOR THE RACING TO TAKE PLACE.

From the London Sportsman, June 2

The weather having been exceedingly favorable during the early part of the week, Hamill has a couple of good spins over the course daily, some days rowing between twelve to fourteen miles. His long expected skiff, built by Stephen Roberts, of New York, arrived at Newcastle via Liverpool, on Thursday afternoon, and was at once conveyed to the Blenheim House Hotel, where Hamill and party are still staying. She is a somewhat stout boat, though scarcely of so large dimensions as stated. In appearance she is much about the same as the skiffs built here, though much heavier, weighing, in fact, altogether, some forty-two pounds, or fourteen pounds more than the boat which, it will be remembered, the American champion brought over with him. He at once discarded the latter, after a couple of trials, as being too light; it may, perhaps, yet turn out that with respect to the one just arrived he may have to do the same, though for a contrary reason. Meanwhile the "veteran" Harry is busily engaged in a new boat for him, and, indeed, has made so much progress with her that she will, in all probability, be ready in the course of a few days. Hamill will make his first essay in his new boat.

We yesterday received a communication from James Hamill informing us that he had decided to row on the Tyne, on Wednesday and Thursday, July 4 and 5, and had written to Kelley by the same post, giving a month's notice of his intention, as required by the articles.

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